

SEMENOFF FORCE TAKES MANCHULI; AWAITS JAPANESE

Anti-Bolshevik General
Strikes On News Of
Help From Tokio

WILL CO-OPERATE

Nipponese Vanguard Bound
For Manchuria Frontier
Arrives At Hailar

ACTION DEFENDED

Reuter's Says Despatch Of
Troops Was Forced By
Chinese Weakness

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, August 20.—Official
General Semenov's detachment,
which, when pressed by Austrian
and German Bolshevik troops e-
treated to Tsagan, ten miles east of
Manchuli, and there awaited its
opportunity, finding our detachment
under General Fujii was commencing
to move towards the frontier of
North Manchuria, resumed activity
near Tsagan on the 19th and occupied
Manchuli and the vicinity. He is
expected to co-operate with the
Japanese forces.

Our advance guard arrived at
Hailar on the 19th. The enemy at
Gafenkaya and in the region west of
Manchuli totals 7,000 infantry and
700 cavalry, consisting of Austrians,
Germans and Red Guards.

Relief For Siberia

The Government has decided to
extend its scheme of economic relief
in Siberia, the extreme distress of
the Russians in Siberia receiving
sympathy here. A special commis-
sion composed of officials and un-
official experts will be organized
soon for the purpose of translating
Japan's sympathy into action. It is
very probable that Japan's efforts
will be co-ordinated with similar
undertakings by the British and
Americans. Besides supplying food-
stuffs and other necessities, the re-
habilitation of Russian industries
will be undertaken by the Relief
Commission.

Embargo Urged On China

Peking, August 20.—The Allies
have requested China to place an
embargo on exports from Manchuria
to Habarovsk via the Sungari River
as supplies are reaching the com-
mon enemy.

Japan's Sending Troops
To Manchuli Is Defended

Peking, August 20.—The Chinese
press continues to complain regard-
ing the despatch of Japanese troops
to the Manchuli frontier, appar-
ently being unaware of the actual sit-
uation there, which is that the
absolutely inadequate number of
Chinese troops at Manchuli did not
raise the slightest objection against
the enemy crossing the frontier, in-
formed Bolsheviks and Magyars
alike that they were neutral and
allowed the enemy to purchase what
supplies they needed.

The matter is one of real im-
portance and the arrival of the
Japanese places the military sit-
uation on a much sounder basis, estab-
lishing a real frontier which the
Chinese showed no disposition to
create until the Japanese moved. As
time is of the greatest importance
to the Czech cause it is hoped that
their real interests are inseparably bound
up with those of their Allies in this
matter as in all others, and that the
immediate strengthening of that
frontier has become a military
necessity which the German agents
throughout China are keenly en-
deavoring to prevent.

It is reported that General Pao
Kwei-ching has refused the post of
Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese
forces in Siberia, which Lieutenant
Chin Yun-peng has accepted while
Lieut.-General Hsu Shu-cheng be-
comes Chief-of-Staff of the War
Participation Bureau and the Feng-
tien troops in Chihli. Honan and
(Continued on Page 11)

Anfu Clique And Tuchuns To Control Parliament

Chiaotung Clique, Working With Tuchuns, Also
To Play An Important Part

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 19.—A resumed
session of the Tientsin Tuchuns'
Conference has been held yesterday
and today, and it seems that at last
the Conference, in conjunction with
meetings of the politicians here in
Peking, has practically decided who
are to be the chief officers of state,
who are to be the principal officers
of parliament, and a few details of
that kind. In order to reach de-
cisions on these matters it was neces-
sary to clear the air as to one im-
portant personage, namely General
Hsu Shu-cheng. There seemed
earlier in the week to be a dead set
against General Hsu. On the one
side Generals Tsao Kun and Chang
Hwai-chi, evidently fearing his
growing power, demanded of Gen-
eral Tuan Chi-jui that General Hsu
should be relieved of office. This
was practically a defiance of General
Tuan himself, for it was well known
that General Hsu was his right-hand
man, and that that two had worked
very closely together for some time.

During President Li's administra-
tion, it will be remembered, General
Tuan held office as Prime Minister
and also held the office of Minister
of War. At that time General Hsu
was both Vice-Minister of War and
Secretary of the Cabinet, and there
rose serious differences between the
Cabinet Secretariat and the Presi-
dential Secretariat. Eventually
General Hsu was relieved of office
as Secretary of the Cabinet, but re-
tained his vice-ministry. When
General Tuan went out of office Gen-
eral Hsu went with him, and then
became principal lieutenant to Gen-
eral Chang Tso-lin, Tuchun of
Fengtien. As Commander-in-Chief
of the Fengtien forces operating
against the south, General Hsu has
held a very strong position, and has
thereby greatly strengthened Gen-
eral Chang Tso-lin's position.

All Jealous Of Hsu

For reasons that are not quite clear,
but may probably be summed up in
the word jealousy, a jealousy that
included both General Hsu himself
and General Chang Tso-lin, several
of the northern Generals have been
quietly opposing General Hsu, during
the past few weeks, whilst the re-
making of the political situation has
been going on. On the other hand,
General Chang Tso-lin has been work-
ing for the Vice-Presidency, and his
chief agent in this campaign has been
General Hsu. The question was whether
the Prime Minister would sacrifice
General Hsu, who has been a tower
of strength to himself. An arrange-
ment has now been reached with
respect to General Hsu. He is re-
lieved of the command of those of
the Fengtien forces that are directly
engaged in the campaign against the
South, but retains his position of com-
mander of the rest of the Fengtien
troops. Part of the by-play has been
the fact that there was a temporary
misunderstanding between General
Hsu and his direct chief, General
Chang Tso-lin, but this also has been
made clear for any arrangement that
could be reached between the
Tuchuns' conference and the leaders
of the political parties, and these
arrangements have assumed a very
neat form, but one which clearly

leaves the weight of authority in the
new Parliament with the northern
tuchunates.

Anfu and Chiaotung Principal Parties

The two principal political parties
to be considered were the Anfu
(=Peace and Happiness) Club, an
organisation mainly moderate in its
political sympathies, the President of
which is Mr. Wang Yi-tang, and the
Chiaotung Group which, as far as
pure politics is concerned, is conser-
vative, though it is from the members
of this organisation that some of the
really progressive pieces of adminis-
tration have come, as in the Ministries
of Communications and of Agri-
culture and Commerce. There has
been no formal coalition between
these two bodies, but a working
understanding exists between them to
advocate such measures as they think
make for "stability." "Stability" is
practically to be their watchword. The
Tuchuns' Conference of course is not
a political party, but the personal re-
lation of many of its members to the
members of the Chiaotung group im-
plies a close sympathy in political
matters and enables the Conference
to have direct weight in Parliament.
Hence it is not surprising that whilst
the Chiaotung group and the Anfu
Club have been making their arrange-
ments in Peking for the selection of
the officers of parliament, the Tuchuns
in Tientsin have been disposing of
the spoils of higher office, and that
the result is a set of prospective
appointments which shows an admir-
able symmetry, from the coalition
point of view.

The House of Representatives meets
tomorrow to choose its officers and it
is expected that Mr. Wang Yi-tang
himself will be elected Speaker of the
House and Mr. Liu En-k'o, a very
staunch supporter of General Chang
Tso-lin, one of his principal civilian
lieutenants in fact, and a member for
Fengtien, will be chosen as Deputy
Speaker; whilst Mr. Wang Yin-chuan,
who was to have been Deputy
Speaker, is to be appointed Chairman
of the Committee of the whole House.
The last of these is a member of the
Anfu Club, so that the three principal
officers of the House and the three
active are of Anfu-Tuchunate com-
plexion.

The senate does not hold its or-
ganisation meeting until the 22nd,
when it is expected that the Speaker
chosen will be either Mr. Liang Shih-
yi or Mr. Chow Tse-chi, formerly
Minister of Finance and formerly
also Minister of Agriculture and
Commerce, or Mr. Chu Chih-chien,
formerly Minister of the Interior. The
uncertainty arises from the fact that
Mr. Liang has so many 'irons in the
fire that he does not know whether
he will have time to devote to the
speakership. If he takes this office,
then one of the other two will be
chosen speaker, the third will be
deputy speaker, and some other man,
not yet decided upon will be Chairman
of Committee of the whole House.
Here again the complexion of the
officers of the House is strongly
marked with lines of the Tuchunates.

Finally there remains the Presi-
dential and Vice-Presidential elec-
tion, which may take place early in
September, but is more likely to take
place between the 10th and the 15th
of the month. The Tuchuns have
decided, and the Anfu Club has as-
sented, that Hsu Shu-cheng is to be
President and Tsao Kun Vice-Presi-
dent, with Tuan Chi-jui as Prime
Minister.

These are the arrangements at
present, but there's many a slip twixt
cup and lip.

DUTCH TO RELEASE SHIPS FOR U. S. TRADE

Forty Vessels Held In East Indies
To Take Cargoes
To America

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—Forty
Dutch ships in the Dutch East Indies
are expected to be released as the
result of the informal modus vivendi
to bring sugar, tin and guano to the
United States.

Chile Gives \$118,000 To U. S. Red Cross

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 20.—(Receiv-
ed by French Wireless Station).—
The Council of the American Red
Cross is notified that the Red Cross
War Fund Drive in Chile during the
week ending on July 6, raised a total
of \$118,000.

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Air Ministry
official. Last night we attacked the
landing ground of an aerodrome and
used our machine-guns against
various targets on the ground. One
machine has not returned.

PRICE OF RICE GOES UP ADDITIONAL 25 CENTS

Rises 10 Percent On Fear Em-
bargo On Exportation
Will Be Lifted

(American Wireless To Reuters)

The price of rice in Shanghai
went up another 25 cents yesterday
on account of the repeated report
that the prohibition on the exportation
of the cereal will be allowed to
relieve the shortage in Japan. Or-
dinary rice consumed by the
average populace is now selling at
\$8 per picul, about eighty cents
above the price three days ago.

Hongkong Is 'Thanked' For Gift To Empire

Colonial Secretary Telegraphs
Appreciation For £300,000
Donation To War Expenses

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, August 21.—The Sec-
retary of State for the Colonies tele-
graphed to the Governor of Hong-
kong on the 17th stating that His
Majesty's Government gratefully ac-
cepted the Colony's generous gift of
a further £300,000 towards war ex-
penditure and conveying cordial
thanks to the Legislative Council.

Lunch Of Y.M.C.A. Field Secretaries In France



Workers of the Y.M.C.A. abroad partaking of their simple repast behind the battle lines in France. It is these boys who are helping to make life pleasant for our boys at the front.

NOTED EXPLORER HERE ON ASIATIC EXPEDITION

Mr. Paul J. Rainey, Naturalist
And Lecturer, To Photograph
China's Wild Animals

Mr. Paul J. Rainey, noted ex-
plorer, naturalist and lecturer, who
comes to China as head of the third
Asiatic expedition of the American
Museum of Natural History, accom-
panied by Mr. Edward Heller,
taxidermist, arrived here on the
Pacific Mail liner Colombia yesterday
from the United States. Messrs.
Rainey and Heller will leave for
Peking in a few days and from there
will go on a three months' trip into
the interior of China to collect
zoological specimens for the New
York museum and to take moving
pictures of China's wild life.

Mr. Rainey is one of the most
famous of American explorers and
moving picture photographers. In
1904 he was within 400 miles of the
North Pole and while on the Arctic
expedition found the cache where
Dr. Cook, alleged discover of the
Pole, deposited the records of his
trip.

For six years Mr. Rainey traveled
in Central, East and Central Africa,
Trunavai, and Rhodesia and his
moving pictures of wild animals in
Africa have been screened in every
country of the world. While in
British East Africa he photographed
a lion charging toward the movie
machine, his assistant shooting the
animal but 35 feet from the machine.
His pictures of wild buffaloes are
also famous. Over 20,000 feet of
film are included in the African
series.

Mr. Rainey has also made ex-
peditions to Labrador and New-
foundland. He returned from Africa
two years ago and has lectured all
over the United States, France and
Great Britain. He made three trips
to Africa and collected 8,000 zoo-
logical specimens.

Mr. Heller, who was here a year
ago with the second Asiatic expedi-
tion of the American Museum of
Natural History, accompanied Ex-
President Theodore Roosevelt on his
trip to Africa for the Smithsonian
Institute.

Messrs. Rainey and Heller will
travel through China, Indo-China
and the Philippines.

China Press Man Twice Torpedoed

Mr. P. Huon, On Way To
France, Has Two U-boat
Encounters

Mr. P. Huon, who was formerly
with THE CHINA PRESS and who en-
listed at the beginning of the war,
in writing to a friend in Shanghai,
says that he arrived safely at Mar-
seilles on May 27, after having been
torpedoed on two different boats
while in the Mediterranean. The
first ship was damaged only and was
towed to a nearby port. On the
second occasion, however, the steamer
sank and Mr. Huon was among the
survivors picked up by a French de-
stroyer after having been four hours
in the water. He is now in one of
the training camps in France, pre-
paratory to going to the front. His
present address is as follows: Mr.
Huon, Saivator, de Colonial, de
Compagnie, Cavallion, Vaucluse.

After his enlistment Mr. Huon was
on garrison duty at Tientsin and
Peking leaving early this year for
France.

Retail Food Prices In U.S. Up 69 Percent

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 20.—(Receiv-
ed by French Wireless Station).—The Bureau of Statis-
tics announces that co-operative
retail food prices on July 15, as
compared with the same period
last year, show an average in-
crease of 69 percent.

A statement issued by the War
Department shows that the
American army is using 1,250,-
000 lbs. of butter and 700,000 lbs.
of oleomargarine a month.

America May Stop Auto Manufacture

Message To Local Dealer Re-
ports Indications Output
Is To End

Indications that the manufacture
of motor cars for general use is to
be stopped in America are reported
in a message received by Messrs. H.
S. Honigberg and Co., local auto-
mobile agents, from the General
Motors Company of New York.

The message states: "Indications
manufacture motorcars stopped
January 1."

CZECH NATIONAL BODY ISSUES A MANIFESTO

Aim Of Committee In Prague Is
To Solidify Oppressed People
Into Nation

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 20.—(Receiv-
ed by French Wireless Station).—The
Czech-Slovak National Council has
received a manifesto issued by the
newly founded Czech-Slovak National
Committee in Prague. This manifesto
declares that the main points of the
program of the National Committee
are "to unite and co-ordinate all the
forces of the Czech-Slovak nation
for the realization of their national
aspirations and to call Czech-Slovaks
to really to the struggle for liberty."

It expressed confidence in the out-
come of the fight and asserted that
by their own strength the Czech-
Slovak people have "risen from the
grave of centuries by their own
strength of will and will place them-
selves in the light of the world in
company with the free nations of the
future liberated by civilized man-
kind."

The leading journal in Prague, the
Narodni Listi, which was suppressed,
has recently appeared again. Com-
menting on the situation, it said:
"While the Reichsrath is near dis-
solution the Czechs have a parlia-
mentary body which will decide the
destinies of the nation." It added
that, while Austria was ripe for de-
struction, should she collapse today
German machine-guns would be at
hand to aid her, and it counsels
patience for a few months.

Messages from Switzerland said
that deep unrest exists in Warsaw
and the streets are full of German
patrols searching houses and making
arrests while at Lomza and Plozk
arrests have been made among sup-
posed members of the secret associa-
tion of the Polish army.

SOVIETS FAVOR RUSSIA'S INTERVENTION IN WAR

Their Organ Doesn't Make Clear
Which Side They Will
Go On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 19.—The Bol-
shevist paper Pravda states that the
Soviet's appeal says that the inter-
vention of Russia in the war is neces-
sary and the Government has there-
fore completed its preparations to
remove to Kronstadt, which is regard-
ed as a safe place.

ALLIED AIR MASTERY IN ITALY COMPLETE

Captured Austrian Documents
Testify To Helplessness Of
Teutons' Artillery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Reuter's cor-
respondent at Italian headquarters
wires today:

Two Austrian documents which
have been captured show the extra-
ordinary mastery the Allies have ob-
tained over the enemy in aerial war-
fare. The first enjoins better protection
for dumps and emplacements against
aerial observation by better camou-
flaging and less military orderliness.
The second, from a Colonel in com-
mand of artillery, seeks to explain
the impossibility of systematic and
effective destruction of the Allied
artillery. He indicates that the Allied
guns as well as their observation in
superior and complains that the in-
feriority of his batteries in number,
power and the restriction of the am-
munition supply render it impossible
for him to comply with the request
of the Austrian infantry for better
protection by their artillery.

AMERICA TO CUT DOWN COTTON GIN PRODUCTION

War Industries Board Refuses
It Priority For Iron, Steel
And Fuel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 20.—The War
Industries Board has declined to
grant priority to the manufacturers
of cotton gins for iron, steel and
fuel. The Board agreed to sub-
stantially curtail the normal pro-
duction of new gins next year. It is
believed that the existing plants and
equipment, with repairs, can be
made to last until the end of the
war.

The Weather

Hot today. The maximum tem-
perature yesterday was 93.4 and the
minimum 73.8, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being
88.2 and 70.6.

FRENCH PENETRATE FOUR MILES DEEP IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Add To Territory Won
Between The Oise And
The Aisne

ROYE ENVELOPED

Town Surrounded On Three
Sides And Railway Sta-
tion Captured

FLANK ATTACKED

Humbert Starts Drive From
Le Hamel To Bois
des Loges

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 20.—(Received
by French Wireless Station).—The
French have advanced on a front of
fifteen miles between the Oise and
the Aisne, penetrating the enemy
lines to a maximum depth of two
miles, making a maximum penetra-
tion of four miles since Saturday.
It appears that Roye is enveloped
on three sides.

The British have repulsed repeat-
ed assaults in Picardy southeast of
Chilly.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 19.—The official com-
munique issued this afternoon re-
ports:

There has been a violent artillery
action during the night time north
and south of the Aisne.

We took 400 prisoners yesterday
west of Roye.

At six o'clock yesterday evening
between the Oise and the Aisne our
troops rectified our front on a stretch
of about fifteen kilometers between
south of Carlepont and Fontenoy
reaching on the whole line an average
advance of two kilometers. We
occupied the plateau west of Namport,
reached the southern run of Audigni-
court Ravine, captured Neuville-
Vingre and took 1,700 prisoners,
including two battalion commanders.

German Fire Slackens

In consequence of our steady
advance on Roye the German ar-
tillery fire has slackened again
suggesting that he is trans-
ferring his batteries to the rear.
His infantry resistance appears to be
focussed on the strong points of
Chaumes, Roye and Lasigny and a
few other strongholds which could
be stormed at any time. The Ger-
mans desire this, but instead of ex-
posing our men these redoubts are
being literally deluged with shells
and the Allies are striking only well-
defined points and attaining their
objectives one after the other with-
out undue haste. Signs of uneasiness
are shown by the enemy making
raids on the British and French
fronts to find out what their at-
tack is doing.

The reports that Austria has been
required to place from ten to fifteen
divisions at the disposal of the Ger-
man Staff show how low the Ger-
man reserve supply of man-power
has fallen.

Lieutenant Fonck of the French
army brought down three enemy
planes on Wednesday, bringing the
total number of hostile aircraft
destroyed by him up to sixty.

Roye Station Captured

London, August 19.—The railway
station at Roye has been captured.
Reuter's correspondent at French
headquarters reported this evening:
Simultaneously with General Man-
glin's attack east of the Oise, General
Humbert attacks from the north of Rib-
court, to Bois des Loges, midway
between Roye and Lasigny. Thus
the enemy, who has hitherto been
fronting west to General Humbert's
and Sir Henry Rawlinson's Armies,
is now menaced on his southern
flank.

General Manglin's two attacks on
the 17th and 18th brought his troops
at one point barely two miles from
General Humbert's and the conjoint
attack of the two armies secured a
line which is advancing on both
banks of the river and, on the left,
is causing the enemy serious anxiety
for his positions between Bois des

Loges and Lassigny. The German resistance is desperately hard.

We reached a stage corresponding to that of the Germans at the end of March at the beginning of June when our reserves began to arrive and restored the advantage of the initiative by successful flank attacks. The enemy is now using his reserves and, however he may cringe the necessity of having to waste them in a defensive battle which can, in the end, only be a prelude to a retreat. We still possess some thirty fresh reserve divisions in addition to 400,000 youngsters of the 1920 Class and our successes have been most carefully planned and manfully won.

Enemy Flank Threatened

Reuter's Agency learns that it was General Mangin's army which participated in the attack mentioned in the French official communiqué issued this afternoon. The scene of the attack is the sector between Lassigny Ridge and Soissons and its importance lies in the threatened flank of the German lines on the Aisne beyond Soissons.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Mangin's attack has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, practically all the objectives being attained. General Mangin now holds all the high ground commanding the valley of the Oise from the south and threatens the enemy positions towards the Aisne. Any further advance by the French between the Aisne and the Oise would have disastrous possibilities for the enemy, who, realizing the danger, are counter-attacking locally.

Le Hamel Captured

Between Lassigny Massif and the Oise fighting continues and the French are still making progress. Le Hamel, one and a half miles north of Ribecourt, has been captured, constituting an advance of one and three quarter miles.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports today:

General Mangin's attack was made after a short artillery preparation. The enemy was again surprised. He was holding the line weakly without reserves within call and we gained useful ground, which overlooks the deep wooded ravine running south-eastward from Nampool to Nourvion-Vingre by which the Germans brought up their troops unobserved. The enemy must now withdraw all but his immediate fighting line behind the plateau on his side of the valley. Germans Steadily Retreating

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires this evening:

From north of Hebuterne to south of Albert the Germans continue slowly and methodically to move back.

There are now signs of their retirement in the valley of the Scarpe, where our patrols have established contact with the enemy on both banks of the river and made progress on the south side.

Prisoners state that the object of the withdrawal is to take up improved positions before the winter and to conserve man-power by shortening the line and occupying more favorable ground. Nevertheless, the German withdrawal means the renunciation of the offensive and an admission of the loss of the initiative.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The enemy this morning strongly attacked our positions on a front of one mile between Lihons and Herleville and succeeded in penetrating our line at two points. Our counter-attack drove him out and the situation was completely restored. We inflicted many casualties on the Germans and took a few prisoners.

British Advance At Merville

Our advance in the Merville sector continued and we made considerable progress on a front of 10,000 yards. We entered Merville and reached the road through the Merville front from Faradis to Les Furestrees. In the sharp fighting which occurred we took prisoners and machine-guns. The total of our prisoners taken in the neighborhood of Outtersteen is now 676, including eighteen officers.

Aviation.—We brought down six aeroplanes yesterday. One British machine is missing. We dropped sixteen tons of bombs during the day and night.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Our attack on Outtersteen Ridge yesterday was more successful than at first believed. 689 prisoners were captured, including twenty officers, many of whom were Poles and the remainder typical Saxons. We have established an entire domination of the ridge with wide observation over the adjoining territory and the enemy is no longer able to watch us except from balloons.

A German official communiqué reports:

We repulsed British attacks between Meteren and Meris. We advanced our lines locally northward of the Ancre.

An Australian attack at Helleville broke down.

The enemy penetrated the western part of Beauvalignes. We withdrew to the eastern edge of the village. An enemy assault between Carpent and southwestward of Nourvion broke down after a bitter struggle which lasted for many hours.

British Attack In North

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We carried out a successful local operation on a front of over four miles

between Vieux-Berquin and Balileul with slight loss. We advanced our line from 1,000 to 2,000 yards, captured the village of Outtersteen and several defended farms and houses and took over 400 prisoners.

We also made progress southwestward of Merville and between Chilly and Fransart, taking prisoners.

We repulsed attacks against our posts in the neighborhood of Beaucourt, Serre and Puisseux, taking prisoners.

Aviation.—We destroyed five enemy machines yesterday. Three British machines are missing. We dropped thirteen tons of bombs.

Germans Need Horses Badly

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires:

In a document we have captured General von Ludendorff bemoans the shortage of horses. He says:

We must take care of our horses as they cannot be replaced and your men must thoroughly understand that this is necessary in order to continue the war until victory is reached.

The shortage is so serious that officers' mounts have been ruthlessly requisitioned.

GEN. PERSHING'S REPORTS

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The official communiqué issued by General Pershing on the 18th reports:

"Aside from artillery activity and fruitless hostile raids in Vosges, there is nothing to report."

He announces the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to three officers and four men.

On August 19 he reported:

"North of Toul a hostile raid was repulsed with losses to the enemy."

He announces that the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to twenty-five officers and men.

French Flyers Bring Down 184 Planes In A Month

Washington, August 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official despatch from France states that the French aviators during July shot down 45 enemy aeroplanes within the Allied lines and 139 behind the enemy lines, burned 49 observation balloons and dropped 535 tons of explosives on German fortifications, lines of communication and towns in 1,665 flights.

G.\$805,000 IN SILVER ARRIVES FROM STATES

Over 1,000 Bars Here On Colombia And China; Pacific Mail Ship Has Big Cargo

Over 1,000 bars of silver valued at G.\$805,000 arrived in Shanghai yesterday from the United States on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Colombia and the China Mail Steamship Company liner China. The Colombia brought 661 bars, valued at G.\$765,000, while the China had 376 bars. Steel and general cargo aggregating 1,725 tons arrived on the Colombia, the China bringing 900 tons of cargo for local firms. Fresh fruits, dyestuffs, leather, 1,250 barrels of lubricating oil and a big consignment of hydrogen peroxide billed to Chefoo came on the China.

The China will sail for Hongkong this morning at nine o'clock, taking a big cargo of flour and 10,000 bars of silver, valued at \$1,200,000. The silver will go to the British Government in Hongkong.

The Colombia is scheduled to sail for Manila tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with a big cargo of flour.

Dr. I. D. Arbuckle, U. S. Navy; Mrs. C. W. Rosenstock, R. E. Burke and J. T. Kenney are among the passengers going to the Philippines. Mr. Kenney goes to the Manila office of the Pacific Mail.

Among the passengers arriving on the Colombia yesterday afternoon were Mr. Paul J. Rainey and Mr. Edward Heller, explorers and naturalists, Mr. Lee Haygood of the General Electric Company of New York, Mr. H. E. Morton of the B.A.T., Mr. C. E. Kempfer of the British Cigarette Company, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling and others.

Mr. F. C. Chapman, purser of the China, will take over the duties of Shanghai agent of the China Mail Steamship Company upon the retirement of Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, Acting Freight Clerk. Mr. J. Callahan, taking the China home as purser.

MUNICIPAL STAFF

Police Force.—The Council has learnt with deep regret of the death in action on July 30, of Captain C. G. Kirk, who until August 9, 1918, was employed as Chief Detective Officer in the Police Force.

Public Band.—Two-and-a-half months' leave is granted to Musician N. Zamora from August 15.

HOME LANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

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\$1 opens a Savings Account. \$100 opens a Checking Account.

PEKING MUST APPROVE EXECUTIONS HEREAFTER

Provincial Authorities Can't Inflict Capital Punishment Unless Government Sanctions

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 20.—An order issued by the Ministry of War yesterday has caused some comment here. The order states that in future the military governors of provinces and all other military commanders must report to Peking before they execute capital punishment on any person. The order does not imply any new rule or procedure, but is merely a strong insistence upon the observance of the existing rule, issued just at the present moment, when General Hsu Shueh-cheng, who was responsible for a recent execution under very extraordinary circumstances at Tientsin, is for the time being not so strongly in the ascendant as he was, the order is regarded as being not without intention that it shall fall under his notice.

This question of executions in the provinces is not new. Under the monarchy, capital punishment could not be inflicted, except in the case of criminals caught in the very act of a heinous offense, until confirmation of the provincial judge's decision had been reached after a review of the case, from the documents, in Peking. With the inauguration of the Republic this rule was not fully enforced, though it was recognised as still existing. The most striking example of this was the case in which Vice-President Li, as he then was, sent thirteen persons accused of a plot on his life, to Peking, and sent with them all the documents and proofs of guilt. Faced with these documents and the direct proofs of their guilt, the accused had nothing to say, and two of them were shot the morning after their arrival.

In this case, as Vice-President Li personally explained at the time to the present writer, although the monarchy had been abolished, and presumably with it its laws and procedure, yet no new procedure had been established; so General Li adopted a middle course. He gave a full, complete and in every way fair trial to the men in Wuchang, established their guilt, and then sent men and proofs to Peking, instead of merely referring their case to Peking. Their case was rapidly reviewed in Peking, the accused were asked if they had anything to say in further defense, and not having anything to advance on their own behalf, punishment as decreed by the Wuchang court was executed.

During the last few months there have been many cases of summary execution in the provinces, and the provincial authorities have dropped into a slovenly habit of executing first and reporting to Peking at later convenience. Peking is glad to have the statistical records, but would prefer not to be deprived of the opportunity of revision of the sentence before its execution has made such revision somewhat unnecessary.

The order now issued applies to military commanders only, but as practically the whole country is under martial law, or at least under military rule, it covers the semblance of military administration as well.

On the civil side practically the same rule exists, but it has not been violated in the same way as it has on the military side, so that no order has been issued.

U.S. COTTON STATISTICS

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The census report for July showed that 4,236,283 tons of Cotton (7 seed) without counting reshipments, have been received at the mills. 4,257,825 tons have been crushed and 16,375 tons are held at the mills.

LIBERTY BONDS GO UP

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 21.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Government Liberty Loan 3½ percent First Issue Bonds have sold for 101.10, a new high mark on the stock exchange.

News Briefs

The Municipal Gazette reports that upon recommendation of the Commandant a commission as 2nd lieutenant is authorized for issue to Mr. G. J. Turnbull of the Shanghai Scottish S. V. C.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieutenant A. K. Brown, Army Cyclist Corps, attached to the Chinese Labor Battalion.

Mr. John Johnstone, manager of Jardine, Matheson and Co., left for Weihaiwei yesterday.

Five fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever and six fatal cases of bubonic plague were recorded in Hongkong during the week ended August 10. During the same period there were also one fatal case of diphtheria and six cases of enteric fever, of which three proved to be fatal.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China is closing its agency in Foochow, according to the Hongkong Daily Press. Vacancies caused in its staff by men leaving for military service, coupled with the passing of the Conscription Act in Hongkong, is said to be cause. The Foochow agency has been in existence for 47 years.

In the United States Consular Court today the Municipal Police will bring a charge of assault and battery committed on a richa coolie against Joseph Griffin. The accused, it is understood, will also be charged with vagrancy.

Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, returned from Hongkong yesterday. Sir

Haviland has been officiating as President of the Appeal Court in Hongkong.

A claim for \$1,000 against a German named P. Neubourg has been filed in the Mixed Court by Messrs. Dodge and Seymour. The defendant was ordered to furnish the usual security.

Mr. George A. Fitch, general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who has been spending his vacation in the North and in Korea, returned to Shanghai yesterday.

Employees of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the Far East will be allowed to purchase Liberty Bonds through the San Francisco office and the company will allow employees to pay five percent of the amount of the bonds monthly.


Mr. Robert L. Eddy, pitcher of the Shanghai baseball team, left on the Korea Maru yesterday for the United States where he will join the U.S. Navy.

Sir C. Paul Chater and Lady Chater of Hongkong, en route to San Francisco on the Korea Maru, were visitors in Shanghai yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Corkery arrived from Japan yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Rosseter, assistant general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed operating manager of the United States War Trade Board and Mr. Daulton Mann is acting assistant general manager.

Mr. H. F. Palmer has been named as Kobe Agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.



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"It prolongs the period of Youth."
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1a Yuen Ming Tien Road Telephone 778

Three Meatless Days A Week For Vienna

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—An official despatch from Switzerland states that three meatless days a week have been ordered by the Municipal authorities in Vienna.

Wheat Gluten Seized As Alien Property

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 20.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Custodian of Alien property has seized 1,057,000 lbs. of devalued wheat gluten stored near here which it is believed was to have found its way to Germany through Switzerland.

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Lexington Meets Germany; Story Of Four Days' Fight

A Test Of Strength—The 104th Regiment Against Storm Troops—New Soldiers Fight Like Heroes

By George H. Seides

Although the following article (copyright by Edward Marshall) does not specially mention the 104th, every person of Massachusetts who knows anything of the personnel of the organization and its exploits in France will see immediately that the 104th is the regiment referred to. Evidently censorship regulations or war department policy prevented the correspondent from describing this body of fighters by number. This necessitated the use of the term, the "Sons of Lexington." George H. Seides, who sends the following account of the splendid showing the regiment made in its first experience of heavy fighting, is a regular newspaper correspondent accredited to the American army by Gen. Pershing and he has been regularly visiting the different sections of the United States army wherever they have been situated on the line—beginning with Lorraine. George Seides is not out to boost the fighters in which this section (says the Springfield Republican) is most intimately interested, and his story of the 104th came simply as part of his work along the whole American front. This fact makes his tribute all the more important and so much more valuable.

By yon rude bridge which arched the flood,

Their flag to April's breeze unfurled.

Here the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

With the American Army in France, June 5.—Slimy trenches with mud to the knee. No flag or color flying. The soft breeze rolling up from No Man's Land laden with gas and death. The sky shaking with the burst of heavy shells and the earth twisting and spurring. Mist and the feeble dawn.

The sons of Lexington sheltering in hole and gully, behind tree and hillock, just as their fighting ancestors did, more than 140 years ago, have met the first offensive of the enemy and crashed it back into the earth. Again they have fired the shot heard round the world.

We have had many a raid and many a skirmish on the American front. Our men have gone over the top and come back and gone over the top again. They have answered barrage with barrage, and for every German blow they have struck a harder blow. That perhaps is why the enemy gathered 1,000 "stoss-truppen" (storming troops) and in the days commemorating for us the battle of Lexington they drove that human storm against our line. They meant to blot and burn out the "contemptible Yankees."

For four days and four nights, without sleep or rest or food or clean air to breathe or clean water to drink, our men fought against the raging waves of this German offensive, the first in our pages of the history of this war. That we defeated the enemy is known, not only to us but to that German commander who sought the honor of inflicting the first humiliation upon us. We did more than defeat him. We assured ourselves of our strength.

We can defeat him again. We can defeat him every time. So our officers, our generals and our 24 lieutenants, they who lead and who know our men, can now tell you with pride but without arrogance, for our men have stood the test.

They are real men, these sons of Lexington and of our first great fight for freedom. There is no measure for the depth of their noble manhood and great deeds. They have already equaled some famous in history. The very first incident told to me when I came into this little village where the men who bore the heaviest shock of the first battle are resting, was about an American boy who threw his body upon a German grenade which was hurled among a group of soldiers. He gave his life for them without hesitation, and with the certainty of death. They do not even know his name.

This is the story of First Class Private Rudolph Foster. He went up the communicating trenches the first hours of the fight, when the port came in of a casualty. He went up with a stretcher and found his man lying in a trench unconscious and bleeding freely. Foster bandaged the wound. He revived his man, and despite the heavy German fire he got him back safely to the advanced medical post.

So far he was sticking to his job. But he had seen enough of the fight to realize that services such as he could give might be called for at any time, so when his charge had passed into other hands, Foster dodged back into the trenches and remained for three days and three nights.

In such a battle, composed of numerous small attacks and frequent periods of quiet or intensified bombardment, Foster found many opportunities of administering to the infantrymen. In those 72 hours in the front line and in No Man's Land, he clamped two arteries, dressed almost a score of wounds and carried wounded back. When the battle was ended he commanded officer, Dr. Dudley, said to him:

"Foster, it's strange there are no shock patients among those men you cared for. I was going to give you a hypodermic, but I was afraid you did not know how to handle it."

"Hypodermic, hell," replied Foster. "I gave every one of them half a pain of dope out of my bag."

The doctor looked into the bag. Instead of rattles, Foster had taken some antitoxin preparations, some bandages and some ointments with him. Little of each remained. I asked Foster where he had learned his art. "Well, sir," he replied, "I used to be an undertaker in New York City. Before I joined I was working in the

Westinghouse plant in Chicopee Falls, Mass. Everything you learn, it seems, comes in handy in this war."

Story Of Lieut. Day

The machine-gun and other small units occupying strong points in the trenches had terrible experiences for the enemy concentrated heavy fire upon them. We were told frequently in our talks with the men how they were buried alive not once, but several times, and had to dig themselves out or hope for their companions to save them. Lieut. Day, citizen of Springfield, Mass., and his crew were caught by a big German shell, which threw them to the ground and covered them with a heavy layer of mud. Their machine was knocked out, dismantled and pieces strewn about. On several occasions it was necessary to rebuild a gun.

Believing they had silenced the American fire, the Germans meanwhile started a wave straight for the machine-gun emplacements. Lieut. Day and his men worked feverishly on their gun, and got it set again when the Germans were almost upon them. The first burst killed or wounded every German in the first line of advance, and the rest were either dealt with similarly or forced to retreat.

Guns 'Working Like Hell'

It was then that Lieut. Day sent the following message to the commanding officer: "All emplacements shot away. All guns working like hell."

Lieut. Ferguson, once of Somerville, Mass., had almost a similar experience. He was in charge of six men and a Stokes mortar battery. The Germans evidently spotted the Stokes, for they concentrated on it and every man of the unit except the officer was hit. One of the wounded men tried to assist in the firing, but collapsed.

The lieutenant, however, did not desert his battery. For a while he worked the gun himself, using his teeth on the detonator while both hands were working the gun. Presently one man came to help him and the two stayed in the exposed position all day making a fine barrage.

Story Of Able Fletcher

Everyone in the regiment is telling the story of Able Fletcher of Boston. Able, they say, had neither the appearance or the habits of a fighting man. Everyone told funny stories at Able's expense. For instance, one day Able was seen starting out on a march with some 20 or 30 pounds of packages in addition to the 60-odd the army provides. They asked him what he was taking along, and he replied "Everything."

"It's such a big army now," Able replied, "you never know who is honest."

Able never saluted stiffly enough. Able spoke too familiarly to his officers. Able, in short, was not much of a soldier.

On the day of the attack Able's company was in reserve. Volunteers were called for to take up ammunition to the trenches and every man in the company volunteered. Able was one of the men chosen.

'Luckiest Jew In The Army'

Not all the men came back. Able did.

"I'm the luckiest Jew in the army," he told his company. "We was three carrying the stuff, one in front of me and one back, when the Germans they shoot the fellow in front and the fellow in back, but they don't touch me. Somebody's watching over me, ain't it?"

The officer called for another group of volunteer ammunition carriers. Able volunteered again.

"No, you can't go," the officer

said. "No one will go twice so long as there are plenty of volunteers."

But Able insisted. "I know the way," he said, "and, besides, somebody is watching over me."

This carrying party came up into the line just in time to see the German infantry rush our trenches. The ammunition was dropped and each man, with bayonet fixed, charged the Germans.

Lucky Not To Be Killed, He Says

Able Fletcher killed two. He got one with a bullet just as he started the charge, and got the second one with the bayonet through the stomach. Every man in the detail got his boche, and the attack was broken. But the German artillery attacked when its infantry had failed. Able Fletcher was struck by a shell. One arm was torn off, one eye blinded and several pieces of metal tore into his thigh and chest. He was carried to Dr. Dudley's post and later taken to a hospital. When the doctor saw him the next day he was very weak, but he said:

"I'm a lucky guy, anyway. Anybody else in my place would have been killed, no?"

Heroism Of The Runners

As a group, the runners equaled the bravest. One was given a message calling for a barrage. The Germans were advancing, and the American rocket signal had failed. This runner went 600 yards through one barrage, delivered his message, went 300 yards through a second barrage, and another 200 yards through a third barrage before he rejoined his unit. But the American barrage came and saved that unit from annihilation.

Another runner carrying a message to a high officer, whispered, "They didn't get through—they didn't get through," and collapsed. Another ran until he was exhausted, he relayed a message which warned of a German assault in preparation. The second runner got the message through and the attack was frustrated by artillery fire. A trench messenger crawled a hundred yards on his stomach over ground not under fire, but enflamed by machine-guns, and frequently torn up by minnervorfer blasts which made craters six feet deep. And it seems that in the staggering uproar of the battle no one made note of these silent brave boys, their names are unknown and the war crosses which have been sent for this regiment may not be their reward.

Brave Dr. Dudley of Somerville

I have mentioned Dr. Dudley, Capt. O. H. Dudley, surgeon, of Saxonville, Mass., and—Sanitary train, France, found himself in the beginning of this attack, and he worked three days and nights without sleep or food, and only a little coffee to drink. He was cut off by the barrage. His position was so exposed that one side of his post was hit by shells several times and machine-gun bullets played a dull march continually upon it. One man was killed just at the door of this post.

"He went through those three days with a smile on his face and a cheering word for every wounded man." This is the simple tribute a soldier in hospital paid to Capt. Dudley.

In those three days he treated cases, including the German prisoners, several of whom were shot in the back by their own guns. He had a terrible time getting water, but the litter bearers succeeded in bringing up small quantities for him. At one time he had a report that there were a number of American wounded in a shell hole in No Man's Land. It was daytime and the light at its worst. Nevertheless 10 boys, all from Watertown, Mass., crawled out. They found the wounded and were bringing them back when a barrage forced them into another crater. They stayed there several hours, caring for the wounded. When the firing slackened, they came back another hundred yards, when a second barrage cut them off. Again they hid in a shell hole, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the morning that the medical unit brought the wounded into Dr. Dudley's post. Everyone in it was ex-

hausted, but the lives of the wounded men were saved.

The Brave Padre

No less heroic was the act of Rev. Father J. B. De Valle of New Bedford, Mass. He had refused to stay behind when the men went into the battle, saying that whatever spiritual aid he could give would be given in the trenches. Besides encouraging the men, he had opportunities for distributing coffee and cigarettes and assisting the medical corps.

In one of the hand-to-hand encounters an American soldier was seen to fall in No Man's Land. It was presumed that he was wounded and unable to drag himself into a shell hole or back to the trenches where he would be safe from the enemy fire. Our infantry having chased the Germans back and there being no one in the trenches, Padre De Valle climbed over the parapet, came up to the wounded man and carried him on his shoulders back over the parapet and to a relief post.

Asked To Make Counter-Attacks

These are all incidents in which there is some special nuance of fine action, of self-sacrifice, of human glory. But we have them also in the straight and steady fighting which made up most of the four days. The Germans had prepared for a victory by at least 10 days of shelling. Intensified the last days so that the American front line trenches were almost leveled, being merely shallow ditches without protection. Capt. Connelly of Wakefield, Mass., was in command of one of our wings. In the 24 hours which included the crisis of the battle, Capt. Connelly was asked by the French regiment on his wing to make two counter-attacks. Capt. Connelly made them. He was entirely successful in each. His men told me why.

First Man Over

"Capt. Connelly was the first man over in both attacks," they said. "By God, it was a great sight when he gave the word and then started out ahead of us. We couldn't help it. We just had to shout. The Yankees are coming," someone cried out, and we all took it up as we came along behind Capt. Connelly. Two counter-attacks he did the same thing. It inspired us to see Capt. Connelly leading the way, and I know there isn't a man in the company now who wouldn't give his chance for his life for him, or any officer like him."

Lieut. Wilcox got 19 German prisoners and Lieut. Edwards, a former

THE TREMBLING HAND

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If your hand, your thumb or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if your writing is shaky, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

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FREE—A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request to the above address.

Boston newspaper man, got 11. They had a report that a German squad had entered the deserted and shattered front line. The lieutenants got their men together and advanced on the flanks of the trench. Lieut. Edwards and his men came upon the 11, who surrendered without protest.

Single-Handed Captures

Lieut. Wilcox passed several dugouts which he believed contained Germans. He therefore left two men at the mouth of each with instructions to get their boches or throw grenades into the dugouts if the Germans refused to surrender.

He advanced alone, armed with an automatic, and came upon 19.

"Hands up, Fritz," he commanded. Then he began calling to the men he had left behind, no more than half a dozen in all.

The Germans, believing he was summoning at least a platoon, held

up their hands. Lieut. Wilcox signaled for them to advance singly, and as they passed him, he searched each one for arms, ordered him down the trench and kept his pistol covering the others. This exploit sets the American record for single-handed captures.

There are more incidents of a like great nature. Many more. Those I have mentioned I have verified, one was told me by the general commanding the division, who has asked Gen. Pershing to reward the officer, and I have talked to several of the heroic members of this heroic unit.

The official communique covering the action which I have tried to illustrate was extraordinarily long. It consisted of more than 20 words! But the official communique at its best is bloodless and cold and color-

less and impersonal as black desert night, and what does it know of the man who gave his life for another and the suffering and heroism, the moments of glory and exaltation and the fierce splendor which has crowned many a pale American boy in this hell of battle? It tells you merely the resulting fact. But next time you read: "An enemy attack against our lines on a front of—kilometers broke down with heavy losses," think of Foster and Day, Ferguson, Fletcher, Connelly, Dudley, Edwards and Wilcox. Think of those who did as much and did not live to gain an earthly reward.

A hundred gestures of nobility have marked this fight. The sons of Ireland and Italy and Russia and the sons of the Plymouth fathers—the sons of Lexington today—have shown the world how America fights when she fights again for freedom.

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Notable War Books

God and the Soldier. By Norman Maclean and J. R. P. Scatter. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 (gold).

Prayer in Wartime. By Sir W. Robertson Nicoll. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1 (gold).

God and the War: Some Lessons of the Present Crisis. By Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1 (gold).

Four Boys. By Gipsy Smith. Foreword by the Bishop of London. New York: George H. Doran Company. 50 cents (gold).

Sister Clara. By M. Heynen-Monlaup. Translated by M. F. Arendrup.

New York: Robert McBride & Co. \$1.25 (gold).

Here are some books with authentic information upon how the soldiers at the front are being influenced in their religious faith by their experiences and upon the effect that the war is having upon the church and the feeling toward it of the people at home. Dr. Maclean and Dr. Scatter were both workers at the front, one with the Y. M. C. A. and the other with the Scottish Churches, and so they were in closest touch with the men of the British Army and knew how they were facing the test which war conditions give to their souls. In one of the largest of these camps weekly meetings were held by the chaplains at which the problems that confront both soldier and Church were discussed with great earnestness and entire freedom. These two authors took a prominent part in the discussions and the addresses which they

delivered from this book. It is evident that both had been profoundly stirred in mind and soul by their contact with war on a colossal scale and their addresses show how deeply they had probed their own hearts and how they had felt to the bottoms of their souls the searching questions of the men in the main. The result is a curious freshness in the point of view, a new and unconventional realization of the significance of their convictions, that make the book, with its many illustrations of the tendency of religious thinking among the soldiers, one of unusual interest.

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, has long been an important influence in English life. A leader of the Nonconformist Church, a goodly proportion of the religious public of Great Britain ever finds its convictions, desires, and aspirations voiced by him. In this book, composed of articles published in the British Weekly during the first two years of the war, he takes up various phases of religious needs in wartime, with especial reference to the part which prayer can play in the life of suffering individuals and nations. It is interesting and suggestive to note the gradually changing tone of his thought and feeling as the war progresses, and to see his righteous indignation flaming more and more brightly as the foe's iniquity becomes more and more apparent. But he does not ever, no matter how hot his indignation becomes, lose sight of the sins of England in the past or of the unrighteousness among her people. Toward the end he quotes with commendation from Dr. L. P. Jacks, who had said, "I can imagine nothing worse for my native land than another century of such a life as we were living before the war." And the author asks the English people if they are worthy of the sacrifice that their soldiers at the front are making for them.

Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth of Montreal, Canada, has collected in "God and the War" fourteen of his own sermons dealing with religious aspects of war conditions and war experiences. His method is to make clear the broad principles of righteousness and then to study in their light whatever moral problem born of the war he has chosen for his subject. Four of the sermons deal with "The Men Who Died in Battle," and offer the message of the Christian religion in answer to the charge to the sinful waste of so much human life.

Gipsy Smith's little book is a breezy compound of stories from the front, of religious experiences, of accounts of what the Y. M. C. A. is doing for the welfare of the soldiers, all told with an earnestness that sends them straight to the reader's heart and an unusual ability to express thought and feeling with point and pungency. His admiration of the British soldiers is very great and after telling some of the things that they and the peoples of France and Belgium have suffered he says: "And all that is for you and me! What sort of people ought we to be, do you suppose? Are we really worth—that?" It is the same idea insisted upon in Sir W. Robertson Nicoll's book. Gipsy Smith ends his little book with this sentence in Italian: "I thank God upon every remembrance of your boys."

Sister Clara was before the war French nun in the Convent of Little Franciscan Sisters at Dinant and when the German Army reached that fated town she went with the fleeing population, among the last to leave a witness of many scenes of cruelty and horror. The author says that his account is true, that he has invented nothing. He has told the whole story with the most delicate art and has made Sister Clara, through all her adventures and miseries very living and a very sweet and spiritual figure. The climax of the account comes at Rheims when, after having suffered peril of death and many dangers and indignities from the German soldiers and witnessed many atrocities, she listens to the voice in her heart, quells her repulsion and goes to nurse and minister to the wounded German prisoners.

GREAT GHOST STORIES

Great Ghost Stories. Selected by Joseph Lewis French. With a foreword by James H. Hyslop, LL.D., Secretary of the Society for Psychical Research. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 (gold).

Here is a thrilling collection of ghost stories, famous old tales some of them, bits of horror, narratives that ring the changes on the "ghost theme" in general. Every one of them is worth the attention of any one who enjoys ghost stories, and will hold the reader's interest spellbound to the end. Yet this little sheaf of tales, many of which are, so to speak, "classics" of an old type, has a significance not inconsiderable as commentary on ghost stories old and new.

Says Dr. Hyslop in his introduction: "Ghost stories lend themselves well to fiction. They leave the imagination entirely free. . . . We may read them without demanding that they shall conform to our sense of reality and without expecting science to restrain the imagination. . . . Perhaps in this age, when we are beginning to break down the barriers which science has set to the imagination, and this by an expansion of science itself, we may find the salvation of both the intellect and the will. However this may be, with apertures a proved fact, and on any theory not due to chance in all instances, the fancies of the past may prove to have been founded in fact, however dressed to suit the purposes of literary art."

As a matter of fact, one cannot read the twelve excellent and absorbing stories in this book without realizing that in this latter day we have come to make certain demands of ghost stories. We do not go so far as to require an approach to "realism"

—though more than one modern writer adopts a markedly realistic form in dealing with the supernatural in fiction—but we do ask more than gratuitous horrors, apparitions, warnings, harrowing of emotional response; we do want a ghost story, (the word is used here as it is used in the book, in the wide sense of fiction based on supernatural happenings,) to fasten on, if not to our actual belief or our articulated questioning, certainly to our thought. It is not enough to be thrilled and harried with tales of clanking chains and spiritualistic visitations; intellect as well as emotion demands a part in our interest; we want a certain motivation, a certain consistency; in other words, we want something to think about as well as to feel; we have traveled far from the materialistic shoulders of the Gothic romance.

So it is that this collection of older tales, even though it includes the vampire horror of Gautier's "Clarionade" and the moving artistry of Quiller-Couch's "Roll-Call of the Reef," has for the most part a curious quality of removal from a public brought up on—to name only a few—"The Mark of the Beast," "The Turn of the Screw," Mrs. Wharton's "Afterwards" and "The Triumph of Night," Arthur Machen's recent story, "The Terror," Algernon Blackwood's work. All of these "Great Ghost Stories" are thrilling; some are very horrible; few are really intriguing; few haunt us long.

One of the stories in the present book that is challenging as well as interesting, "awful" is Thomas Hardy's "The Withered Arm," where in a woman unconsciously brings evil

upon the girl who has, as unconsciously, wronged her. "The Open Door," by Mrs. Oliphant, is a pathetic and very human variation on the haunted house theme, a theme which is very differently treated by Hulver-Lytton in "The House and the Brain." In "The Mysterious Sketch," by Erckmann-Chatrian, and "The Deserved House," by Ernest Theodor Hoffmann, young men are chosen for no discoverable reason to be played upon by supernatural forces, and in "The Four-Fifteen Express," an exceedingly interesting story by Amelia R. Edwards, the casual acquaintance of a murdered man becomes amazingly the agent by which the crime is run to earth. The other stories in the book are "Green Branches," by Fiona Macleod; "The Were-Wolf," by H. B. Marriott; "The Stalls of Barchester Cathedral," by Montague James Rhodes, and "What Was It?" by Fitz-James O'Brien.

THE HAPPY GARRET

The Happy Garret. The Recollections of Hebe Hill. Edited by V. Goldie. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net (gold).

Were this supposed autobiography a real one, its revelations would belong to the class of the impudently frank, which tacitly assumes that the reader, no more than the writer, is possessed of a conscience or of a sense of the fitness of things. Miss Hebe Hill, a young student of medicine, whose childhood had been cursed by a cruel and drunken mother, is introduced by a male acquaintance into an ultra-Bohemian club in London

known as "The Happy Garret." She admits that she had at first "an almost uncontrollable longing to escape from this horrible attic, where people quarreled and drank and shouted, where girls lay openly and unashamedly in the arms of the men seated by them, and offered their mouths to be kissed, where men masqueraded as women, and little school girls danced frantically or amorously, with loose, rowdy students and men about town."

"Curiously," however, she declares, saved her from making a fool of herself, and in time she discovered the garret to be "a mere abode of harmless mirth and culture," and she thereupon became a regular "garret girl." How she lived openly with one man as a "speer," and lured another to the desertion of his wife and family, and his own ultimate undoing, she tells with an unashamed coolness which reminds the reader of certain passages in the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini. Old theologians were given to grave speculation on the subject of the so-called "unpardonable sin," some contending with much plausibility that it consists in sinking to such a moral depth that the soul can no longer distinguish be-

tween good and evil. To just this condition Hebe Hill seems to have arrived in her early youth. Her devotion to her father is the one beautiful thing in her character. With his death the angel, which we are told may be found in all of us, seems to have taken wing and to have left her an absolutely unmoral person.

The story is clever. The supposed editor gives no address, no comments. Hebe Hill, unabashed, tells her own tale. The style is a delight: each picture stands out clear and vivid. Not altogether without Carlyle's feeling; after reading Mirabeau's one novel, we ourselves are made free of "The Happy Garret," and are sure that we should recognise any of its habits, should a meeting would hardly be "to edification," for the book holds not one admirable, nor even respectable, character, save a few of minor importance, who are promptly dismissed with a sneer, the moribund father being the least reprehensible of the protagonists. The heroine is as sensitive to needless of diction as she is dense to corresponding niceties of behavior. We note "averse from," and other evidences of her care for "le mot juste."

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Editor of the PEKING LEADER, Peking; Sometime Lecturer on International Law, Tsing Hua College, Peking; Quain Prize-man in International Law, University of London, 1914-1916; Honorary Member of the Grotius Society, London; and Author of "The Legal Obligations Arising out of Treaty Relations Between China and Other States."

WITH INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO PART I

by His Excellency Paul S. Reinsch, Ph.D., LL.D.

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TORPEDO BOAT TACKLED

'I'm British And Top Dog,' She
Signals German Boat, And
Battle Begins

By Clair Price

A British Naval Base, June 20.—Side by side, with their backs to the fire in the little bar of the hotel, their hands behind them and their glasses on the mantelpiece over the grate, stood the Commander and the Captain and the Commodore. Each wore his most bashful smile, the sort of smile that all officers of the senior service wear when the spotlight is turned on them.

The commander was the tallest and thinnest officer in the royal navy. He was also the most inveterate smoker. He was also the shyest. Once, a couple of weeks before, his picture had been printed in one of the papers, and seventeen women he had never heard of wrote him letters wanting to marry him.

The Captain, standing next to him, was the shortest and fattest officer in the royal navy. Wreaths of wrinkles played about his old face, like morning-breezes over a mountain side, as he tried to suppress a smile that refused to suppress.

As for the Commodore, he was busily engaged with a frown that was almost trying a knot in his bushy eyebrows.

Gold Trappings Glitter
So they stood, the Commander and the Captain and the Commodore, with their yards of gold bands and gold buttons sparkling in lively gold rays out of the still, solemn blue of their monkey jackets.

Now when one has done a certain amount of hanging about the bases of the royal navy, if one be fairly new and decently impressionable, one gathers a more or less definite impression of the royal navy, the more silent it seems and the more utterly removed from strenuousness. For we of the shore dwellers, who have been told time and again that if it were not for the royal navy we might all be cleaning German stables, never see anything of the royal navy except the peaceful office work of the bases or a drawbridge opening to let the night patrol pass silently out or a destroyer boiling silently in out of the off-shore mists for instructions. It comes finally to be a sort of gentle, lasting surprise, this incessant silence, until one wonders just what it is that this royal navy has been, and is, achieving. Possibly this very silence, but only of the seven seas, but, what was at the moment of far more immediate importance, of the little bar of the hotel, is its achievement.

Private Yacht Taken Over

"She used to be the private yacht Siren," said the long, lean commander (he was 'telling us how he happened to find himself ashore waiting for a new command) "with pretty ladies in her lounge and rows of ancient vintages in her hold and a pleasure cruise to the Mediterranean in the summer and lost hairpins always raising the deuce with her compass. But when the Admiralty took her over, they left us only a tea table of teakwood on which to play nap for a farthing limit, and they gave us a red-rimmed cask of navy rum and they named her the patrol boat Little Red Riding Hood and sent us out to do our pleasure cruising in the North Sea. And all her crew, all twenty-eight of them, were the D. C. M. and I"—here he dipped his head and his smile grew quite out of control—"I was your humble servant in command."

Army Only A Youngster

It was just at that moment that an interruption occurred and the faces of the Commander and the Captain and the Commodore sagged instantly into expressions of a vast aloofness. For one of those strange birds who go about in a mud-colored ensemble of khaki with a Sam Browne slanting across their chests, whose "bar" is drawn, not by one of his majesty's Royal Marines with red on his cap, but by a batman whose khaki has an even muddier hue—one of those bipeds whose existence one quite forgets after hanging too long around naval bases—had, from somewhere out of the night, entered the little bar. What he could be wanting here none knew, for everybody knows that since the dawn of history this port has been owned and occupied by the Royal Navy and here of late by the low-caste Royal Naval Reserve and also by those complete pariahs who are believed to call themselves Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Now everybody knows, too, that the army is only a paltry century or so old and advertises itself with morning and evening communiques and is altogether a noisy, lovable youngster, while the Royal Navy traces its lineage by a direct line back to Noah's Ark and is quite sufficient unto itself. But the officers

of the Royal Navy are the kindest men on earth.

So the three of them, the Commander and the Captain and the Commodore, let him stay.

"That was six weeks ago," the Commander went on. "And then the patrol boat Little Red Riding Hood went out a-roaming and a-roving up and down the North Sea roving. And in the ensuing month, with her two four-point-nines, she killed three minesweepers belonging to our friends the foe; and snipped the gun off a U-boat and put three holes at the base of her conning tower and three more holes aft where she carried her surface gasoline engines and her underwater motors and after she sank picked up as ship's pets four of the mustiest German sailors you ever smelled; and when she had logged 2,567 miles and her commander had lost three half-crowns to his crew at nap, she came back to the base, bringing with her a Norwegian tramp loaded down with turnips.

"Well, at the base, she took on coal and stores and ammunition and her commander drew his pay and the crew drew up their wills and she went out one night toward the Bight of Heligoland.

Torpedo Boat Picked Up

"It was a little after dawn on the morning of her second day out, and about thirty-two miles north-north-east of Heligoland when the Little Red Riding Hood picked up a torpedo boat about twice as long as she was, some 5,000 yards dead ahead and steaming to starboard at about thirty knots.

"Of course, she rang down full speed to her engineer and ran up 'Who are you?' and the stranger hoisted 'Who in himmel are you?' and Little Red Riding Hood answered that she was 'British—and top dog!' and sent out a hurry-up call for a destroyer and closed with all her twenty-four knots she had in her and the four crew led with twenty rounds in a minute and a half.

Enemy Gets Range

"Well, the torpedo boat stood about and circled wide off the port quarter at about 3,000 yards, her guns blazing away in the smoke she made. And after a while, she began to get the range. In about ten minutes she dropped one aft that sent the after gun spinning into the sea and made gulls' meat of its crew. And then the wires came down in a tangle on the deck and with it the white ensign, our cleanest and very best Sunday white ensign—although before it had hit the deck, the cook who had been running ammunition for the after gun, leaped at it and ran up to Little Red Riding Hood's little crows' nest and made it fast to the foremast. "It's my time, with only the for'd gun left, it was only a matter of time, of course, but we hoped to keep Fritz busy until the destroyer came up, after which there'd be prize money.

"And just then the for'd gun, which was almost red hot, decided to misfire.

Old Rule Overturned

"Now, there's a very old rule in the

service which was laid down about the time of the Medes and Persians, to the broad, general effect that a full half hour must elapse between the minding of a gun and the opening of the breech block thereof. The reason is quite simple: The cartridge may have taken fire and be smoldering in the gun ready at the first touch of the breech lever to explode and blow out the breech and kill the crew and wreck the gun.

"And Maguire, who'd been driving his crew at the for'd gun about fourteen rounds to the minute, knew it—and jumped from the telescope to the breech lever and bellowed 'Stand clear!' and his crew hurt themselves trying to get down the forward companionway all at once. It rather took me by surprise, for I flopped down flat right on the bridge. But all I heard was Maguire's voice above the racket, bellowing, 'Hogan, if you ever put another cartridge into my gun wrong end first I'll throw you overboard! Close up!' And when I stood up again Maguire was turning the wrongly inserted charge so the powder igniter was next the breech block and his crew were piling up from below. And Little Red Riding Hood's sole and only gun went back to work.

Boat Left To Sink

"By that time, we were being hit about twenty times to the minute and you couldn't see ten feet for smoke and she was down by the stern so badly that we were having a hard time to stay afloat. And about that time I went clean to Kingdom Come.

"Did you ever die and wake up in heaven and find that somebody's binocular was lying across your chest and a silly compass was staring you in the face with its needle chasing itself round and round and the letters on the dial were twirling about two inches from your nose and go to running your hands up and down your body and discover that all your arms and legs were still attached to you—that, in fact, you were still alive?

"Well, I got out of there to find that we were awash aft and there wasn't a thing left on Little Red Riding Hood's deck but smashed gear and blood, and Fritz had eased off to let her sink. The for'd gun had gone overboard and Maguire had gone clean crazy. He had carried on with his service revolver after his gun went, and when his belt was empty, he had fired all the distress rockets he could find and when I first saw him, he was picking up pieces of smashed gear off the deck and trying to throw them at Fritz, who was standing about 1,000 yards off our port beam. And all the seven men in the crew who could stand up were in a row back of him feebly squawking 'Hoary!'

"And in about fifteen seconds more, or the fourth part of a minute, Little Red Riding Hood went home to Davy, with what was left of the white ensign flapping from the rail at her cutter.

"Of course, Fritz, didn't stop to pick us up. He probably didn't care much about us, for all four of his stacks were down and he was sweating smoke as if he had a half-dozen fires

aboard. Maguire knows what to do with a gun!

"Well, we floated about in the sea for an hour on pieces of wreckage amid a silence that was almost uncanny. I had the engineer with me and he kept mumbling something foolish about the Winter Gardens in Blackpool—he comes from Lancashire. I don't remember anything much that he was trying to say, but I remember Maguire yelling over to me.

"Hey, skipper, where do we go from here?"

"That was the kind of crew Little Red Riding Hood had.

Destroyer Appears

"The whole thing had taken about fifteen minutes, and in an hour the destroyer appeared and picked us up. Were you ever picked up off a floating piece of wreckage by a destroyer? I used to hate them; the beastly fellows swank about as if they owned the sea, but in that moment all was forgiven. Anyway, that's why I'm ashore waiting to take out another patrol boat."

And having brought to a close his little fragment from beneath the incessant silence that mantles the senior service, the Commander resumed his habitual silence and his face became as stern as a man can be when he is alone with himself.

But he was brought back with a jerk to the little bar of the hotel when an arm clothed in khaki rose from the depths of a vast armchair opposite him, lifting between its thumb and forefinger a small glass with a wee drop in it, and a voice promptly accompanied it from out the depths of the armchair.

"So cheers for the senior service!" And the little compliment from the junior service, duly wetted down, sent a sudden rustle of confusion through the Commander and the Captain and the Commodore, standing side by side, with their gold buttons and yards of gold braid sparkling in lively gold rays out of the still, solemn blue of their monkey jackets. And the three of them, the Commander and the Captain and the Commodore (even the Commodore) bowed and put on their

shyest smiles, the bashful smiles that all officers of the senior service wear when the spotlight is turned on them.

Sports Notes

Mr. F. L. Tinkham, president of the Shanghai Athletic Club, and Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, treasurer of the organization, have resigned. Mr. Tinkham leaves Saturday for Vladivostok for Y.M.C.A. work with the Czech-Slovak troops in Siberia and Mr. Petrocelli sails for the United States on the China.

Terry McGowan, second baseman of the Navy baseball team, has been ordered to the United States for duty. The Navy team also loses Dr. Arbuckle, first sacker, who goes to Manila tomorrow.

Sunday will be the last appearance of the U.S.S. Palos team here for some time, as the gunboat is scheduled to leave this port early next week.

Rowing Club Gala Heats

The Shanghai Rowing Club water polo team defeated the Police at the Rowing Club tank last night, 8-0. Brown was the big scorer.

Trial heats for the annual gala to be held on Aug. 30 and 31 were run off.

The results:
One length (first heat) won by E. A. Brodie; J. E. Henry, second; A. C. Scriven, third. Time 26 seconds.
One length (second heat)—won by A. P. Goldman; P. A. Page, second; T. C. G. Pearson, third. Time—25 4/5 seconds.
One length (third heat)—won by

K. A. Mansfield, J. L. Cogan, second; J. E. Bauld, third. Time—25 seconds.

One length (fourth heat)—won by H. N. Olsen, J. B. Brown second; N. G. Beale, third. Time—26 seconds.

Two lengths handicap (first heat)—won by A. P. Goldman, (scratch); J. E. Henry second; A. C. Scriven third. Time—one minute, two and two-fifths seconds.

Two lengths handicap (second heat)—won by E. A. Brodie, (scratch); J. E. Bauld (33 seconds),

second; T. C. G. Pearson—(17 seconds), third. Time—one minute

four-fifths of a second.

Two lengths handicap (third heat)—won by H. N. Olsen; J. B. Brown, second; K. A. Mansfield, third. Time—one minute, six and two-fifths seconds.

Polo summary:

Rowing Club—MacDonald, Olsen, Beale, Mansfield, Berles and Brown, Police—Jefferson, Jones, Stubblings, Wilson, Page, Knight and Hunter. Referee: MacGregor.

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WEATHER

Hot weather with moderate and variable monsoon in our regions.
Rough sea on the Pacific east of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 22, 1918

The Betrayers of Russia

THE Bolshevik paper *Pravda*, according to a message which we publish today, states that the Soviets' appeal declares that the intervention of Russia in the war is necessary and the Government has therefore completed its preparations to remove to Kronstadt, which is regarded as a safe place.

If this message means anything, it means that Lenin and Trotsky, who have already betrayed Russia, and the Allies, are about to come out into the open against the Allies. They have apparently decided to frankly abandon all pretense of not having been bought body and soul by Germany and to publicly proclaim themselves the allies of their masters—the Germans. Quaking in mortal terror of the fate that they know will be meted out to them by the people whom they have so shamefully betrayed if they remain in that portion of Russia from which the canker of Bolshevism is being uprooted, they have decided to flee themselves to Kronstadt, which they regard as a "safe place."

Knowing that the star of Bolshevism is in the descendant, they seek German military protection. Mr. Kerensky must have been painfully aware of the plot being hatched for the further betrayal of Russia by Lenin and Trotsky when recently he made his dramatic utterance at London about the inevitability of Russia's once more coming into the war. Everyone will agree that Russia's re-entry into the war is inevitable. In fact, she ought never to have concluded a separate peace with Germany. But the idea of Lenin and Trotsky is not to resume the alliance of Russia with the Entente Powers but to relegate Russia into a state of vassalage to Germany and make the former fight Germany's battles.

We are bound to read into the message under consideration one meaning only—the hatching of a sinister conspiracy to complete the betrayal of Russia by openly surrendering the resources of that country in men and material to Germany so as to give Prussianism a new lease of life and further retard the establishment of democracy in the affairs of the world. Lenin and Trotsky are clearly endeavoring to inflame and incite the elements of Bolshevism which they have assiduously fostered in Russia to rise and fight the Allies. They want to chain Russia to the German war chariot, and the least observant amongst us must now clearly perceive that all the high-sounding manifestoes issued by Lenin and Trotsky to mislead the world have been a tissue of falsehoods from start to finish.

The excuse they have decided to fasten on as a *cassus belli* against the Allies is obviously the landing of Allied troops at Vladivostok. It is comparatively easy for men of the moral and intellectual stamp of Lenin and Trotsky to work on the minds of the ignorant and anarchistic elements in Russia in order to turn them against the Allies. They have partly succeeded in this object in Vladivostok itself, for we are told that there is a distinct atmosphere of passive hostility on the part of the native population of that town owing to the predominance of the Bolshevik element, although there has been no open demonstration, the whole attitude of this unfriendly element being one of sullen apathy. This passive hostility is somewhat offset by the fact that in the vicinity of the Czech headquarters at Vladivostok, the most friendly Russians congregated while the parade of the American troops was in progress, and there were repeated outbursts of cheering and the women threw flowers and waved American flags; nevertheless, if the Bolsheviks are able to introduce an element of hostility in Vladivostok itself, they will be much more successful. If they so wish, in inciting the ignorant populace against the Allies in those parts of Russia where the Allies are less powerful.

Lenin and Trotsky however may unwittingly be the cause of Russia's regeneration. In the final analysis, by attempting to throw Russia into the arms of Germany, Lenin and Trotsky are signing their own death-warrants. All the sins of omission committed by the ill-starred ex-Tsar Nicholas pale into insignificance by the aid of the sins of commission of the Bolsheviks. In a very short while, the Allied contingents at Vladivostok and other places will be considerably reinforced. Japan, he it said to her credit, is doing her share as an Entente ally, and we do not doubt she will not fail to do still more, if need be, in the near future should Lenin and Trotsky cap their crimes against Russia and the Allies with the crowning infamy of open war against the Allies. The womb of the future is pregnant with interesting and startling possibilities. There is little doubt that the Lenin-Trotsky duo are being given sufficient rope with which to hang themselves. The hapless ex-Tsar Nicholas met the fate of a martyr. His murderers, Lenin and Trotsky, may meet the fate of Robespierre, for tyrants themselves fall when their tyranny has run its bloody course.

Raoul Lufbery's Own Story Began Aviation Service in Far East

This is the first of a series of articles written by Raoul Lufbery, the famous American aviator, who killed nineteen German aviators in duels in the air. He was at work on his book, telling how he became an aviator, when, on May 19, in his nineteenth duel with a squadron of German aviators, he was killed.

By Raoul Lufbery

It was on the race course at Calcutta, transformed temporarily into a flying field, that I made my debut in aviation, if so odd a beginning may be called a debut. One hot August day, in the year 1912, while I was strolling along the banks of the Ganges River, my attention was attracted by a great crowd of natives who were talking and waving their arms in the wildest excitement. Near by there was a little group of Europeans, who were perhaps equally excited, but, after our Western custom, more restrained in their manner of showing it. I joined this gathering, curious as to the meaning of it.

"The French aviators are coming," some one told me. Then others, eager to give information to a newcomer, pointed out a boat which was coming in to shore. On the deck were two large yellow cases.

"Do you see them? They are crates containing their machines. They are Bleriot monoplane."

Shortly afterward the boat came to anchor and two young fellows, Marc Pourpe and Joseph Vermineck, the aviators, disembarked and were received by their compatriots.

The natives waited patiently while the enormous boxes were being carried ashore. Most of them had heard of aeroplanes, but they had never seen them, and their curiosity was aroused to the highest pitch. A crowd of a dozen or more coolie women, standing near me, were discussing this new event. I understood enough of the language to have been interested and amused at their remarks.

People the world around are a good deal alike, and the skeptic in America who used to say, "No, sir; you can't tell me that these pesky things will ever fly," had his counterpart in the crowd of Indians on the banks of the Ganges. Finally, one of them, a woman more daring than the others, stepped forward and cautiously touched the tip of a forefinger to one of the boxes.

"Funny bird," she said, turning to the others, who were horrified at her boldness. "No wings, no tail. Only the devil could make it fly."

Although I had never before seen an aeroplane, I had followed, from a distance, the progress which had been made toward the mastery of the air. I knew, by reputation, all of the pilots of the period. Their names, their achievements, the facts of their lives, all this was stored in my memory.

I eagerly read all that I could find upon the fascinating subject of flying. Unfortunately, however, I had no technical knowledge. But I have always believed that my love of adventure, and the experience which I gained in seeking it in odd corners of the world, compensated me for my want of schooling in the ordinary sense. This, I felt sure, would hold true in aviation. All that I wanted was an opportunity. Meanwhile I passed hours and hours poring over maps, making imaginary aerial voyages.

At the time of the arrival in Calcutta of the French aviators my ambition to become an aviator, a king of the air, was at its height.

Determined To Win
I had no qualifications of any kind for work connected with aviation. Nevertheless, I decided to offer my services to the French pilots. "I will never have another chance like this," I said to myself. "I must make the most of it." Therefore, I went boldly up to M. Joseph Vermineck and made known to him my wishes.

He thanked me and said that at least a dozen different offers of service had been made before mine.

"Everywhere we go," he said, "it is the same story. We are overwhelmed with offers. At present we do not need any one. I am very busy. You will excuse me, monsieur."

This rather cool reception was a little disheartening. Nevertheless there was still hope for me. After a few moments of reflection, I decided to try my luck with Marc Pourpe.

I found him at work on the field, with his mechanicians and a gang of coolies, three Singalese and two Bengalese. While waiting for a favorable opportunity to approach him, I did some quick thinking, trying to find some inducement to offer to make him accept my services. At last, seeing him at leisure for a moment, I decided that it was now or never. After introducing myself I asked him when he expected to begin his flight.

"Haven't any idea," he said, somewhat gruffly. "In three or four days, perhaps. Depends on how long it will take me to erect my hangars with this coolie labor. I tell them to do one thing and they do another. I explain to them how I want something done and they do it in exactly the opposite way."

Rushed Up Hangars
Then I said, "Will you let me ask you another question?"

"Fire away."

"How long will it take you to assemble your two Bleriot?"

"Half a day," he replied.

"Very well," I said. "I have lived in this country for a long time. I speak the language and know the customs of the natives. You are a stranger here, and will never be able to get them to do your work in the way you want it done. It is now eight-thirty. If you will allow me

to help you, I promise that before evening your two hangars will be erected and that you will be able to start flying tomorrow afternoon."

To my great joy he accepted and, as I assured him, he was able to give his first exhibition flight the following day. This little triumph not only gained me the friendship of the two aviators, but it brought as well the opening for which I had so long been waiting.

As a reward for my assistance in erecting their hangars they gave me a position as lecturer upon aeroplanes. It was not exactly a logical promotion, but they felt that they owed me something. "Therefore," said Marc Pourpe, "we'll make him a lecturer, and he can tell the natives what he doesn't know about aeroplanes."

I, who had never in my life before seen an aeroplane, found myself under the necessity of explaining to visitors, the functioning of the machines. I had to describe the mechanism of the motor, and the construction of the bodies, tell how and why these strange craft were able to overcome the law of gravity. And all that I knew of these matters I learned through the local Calcutta papers. Several of these had printed articles about the Bleriot monoplane and the Gnome motor.

Learned Aero Dynamics
I studied these accounts, of course, and more carefully perhaps than the average reader. With this knowledge as a basis, and with a few large technical terms with which to awe the ignorant, I would have been a poor lecturer had I failed to convince them of my wisdom as a professor of aero-dynamics.

At 2 o'clock on the day when I was to begin my new duties the great Indian capital gradually awakened from the afternoon slumber. As though by some enchantment, the empty sunlit streets, checkered with deep patches of shadow, were suddenly filled with people—hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands of them, a human tide, murmuring, many-colored, slowly moving. It poured from every tiny street and alley.

The grand route, leading to the race course where our little blue hangars were, was packed, as far as the eye could reach, with incredulous natives, who had come to see for themselves if it was true that men could fly in the air. As I saw this multitude approaching I went to my place in one of the hangars and there awaited our first visitors to whom I was to explain the mysteries of this strange new bird, as strange to me, almost, as it was to them.

About twenty Bengalese entered first. They were wealthy men, and wise with the wisdom of the East. But they knew nothing about aeroplanes, and listened gravely to my explanations. They were very attentive, too attentive perhaps. I was so much encouraged by the impression I seemed to be making that I went on more boldly, more eloquently.

I gave free play to my imagination, told them things about the Gnome motor which the builders themselves did not know, and from this plunged into a learned discourse upon the monoplane itself, air currents, air resistance, how these forces act upon planes, etc. While I was in the midst of my lecture a group of English officers entered and I was compelled to put a check upon my too fertile fancy. Nevertheless, after they were all gone, I was very well pleased with myself. And the Indians, I am sure, felt that they had more than the worth of their two rupees.

Vermineck Killed
Two months after my meeting with the two French aviators, we arrived at Saigon, a large commercial center in Cochinchina. During the intervening time I had not only improved upon my first lecture, but tried hard to make myself useful in other ways. I picked up much information about aeroplanes which was to be helpful to me later.

At Saigon our flights were attended by a sad accident. Joseph Vermineck was killed in giving an exhibition flight for the natives of the town of My Tho, on the river Mekong. Shortly after this his mechanician fell ill and was compelled to return to France. I was left alone with Marc Pourpe and his Bleriot, "La Curieuse." He had no one to depend on but myself. Therefore I worked with increased energy, eager to convince him that I could replace my imaginary knowledge about aeroplanes with more practical wisdom, of which he was then in far greater need.

At this time we started on a grand tour of the capitals of all the provinces of Cochinchina, and visited many of those in Cambodia as well. Arriving at Phnom Penh, we found the city bright with banners. Every one was in holiday dress, in honor of the celebrated airman. His majesty, the old King Sisowath, commanded his elephants to be brought forth to form the guard of honor for "La Curieuse," which was taken from the boat, as at Calcutta, with wings and tail dismounted.

It was placed behind the elephants, near the head of the procession, and was pushed by six robust natives. They, too, must have thought it a "funny bird." I would have given much to have known their thoughts as they pushed it along, on the wheels of its landing chassis, through the crowded, gayly decorated streets. Following these came other coolies carrying the wings and the elevating planes. Despite their burdens they held themselves very erect, proud of the honor of bearing parts of the marvelous "mankite."

"Riding in a jinrikisha, I formed the rearward of the strange procession. My 'homme-cheval' threw out his chest, disdainfully regarding his comrades in front of him, who

carried only the mechanical parts of the wonderful bird. He shouted to them from time to time. I did not understand what he was saying, but I could guess it from his manner.

"It is I who am carrying the hero!" And I, too, gazed proudly from side to side as we moved slowly along; for although I was not the hero, I was his chief and only mechanician, which was honor enough for me.

We made a triumphal passage through the city and continued our way to the field selected for the exhibition. At the edge of the road I saw a group of country women who stood, gazing at "La Curieuse" with their mouths wide open and their eyes staring out of their heads. I asked the Annamite sergeant-interpreter what was the matter with them.

"Oh," he said, pointing to one of the coolies who was helping to push the body of the Bleriot, "him very much liar. Him say to country women, 'see big fish we catch in Mekong River.'"

It was evident that the women believed this. They were literally stiff with terror.

At last came the hour for the exhibition. The little monoplane was ready for flight, and an enormous crowd had gathered to witness the incredible event. With the help of a gang of coolies, I had assembled it for the first time. I was very uneasy, and examined every wire and bolt carefully several times, fearing that I might have overlooked some small but important thing.

Marc Pourpe walked hastily out from the tent, looking at me with an air not entirely of assurance. Nevertheless, without a moment's hesitation, he climbed into his seat and gave me the signal to start the motor.

Fears An Accident

Now I had arranged beforehand with some coolies that they were to hold to the tail of "La Curieuse" while I spun the propeller. I was afraid that they would let go and run the moment they heard the roar of the motor, before Pourpe could try his regalia to see if the engines were running properly. Therefore I had threatened them, saying that if they did so, I would give them an awful beating and report them to King Sisowath, who would certainly give them another one.

This threat succeeded beyond my hopes. I was greatly relieved to see them hold on even though the motor roared, in what must have been, to them, a very terrifying manner.

Marc Pourpe raised his left hand, the signal for "all clear," but the coolies paid no attention. They hung on with all their strength, their black hair streaming out in the wind from the propeller. As many as could find a grip were clinging to the machine, and the others had their arms locked around the bodies of their comrades, their feet braced and their heads bent down.

I shouted, motioning them to let go, but they only took a firmer hold. It was necessary to pry them loose from the machine, which I did with the help of some Europeans who had come out to witness the flight. Coolie by coolie we had to unlock their fingers.

"La Curieuse," being at last free, rolled swiftly along the ground and, gathering speed, rose gracefully into the air. A murmur of surprise, delight, incredulity arose from the crowd, then a great shouting and huzzing. The man-kite could really fly! The natives were wild with joy. Their high guttural voices sounded like the gurgling of water in a swift mountain stream.

As for myself, I could hardly believe my eyes. I had assembled the machine carefully, but being inexperienced I feared that something would go wrong. As I watched it circling over the town, responding perfectly to the wishes of the pilot, my joy must have been piously visible. This day was one of the proudest and happiest of my life. I should never forget it.

Gliding gently down over the crowd, Pourpe landed safely from his seat and came looking for me. I guessed that he was as relieved as myself, and big-hearted man that he was, wished to compliment me for assembling "La Curieuse" without error. Before I could reach him he was surrounded by a crowd of Europeans and upper caste natives who were eager to shake hands with him.

The old king, wishing to honor so distinguished a guest, had given orders for a series of native dances. The dancers now took their places, their faces grotesquely masked, wearing enormous head-dresses, tall and tapering and many storied, like Chinese pagodas.

Native Dancers Awe
Whether awed or frightened at the thought of performing before the flying man I can't say. But they did not dance. They stood motionless in the space which had been cleared for them. Other natives were ordered to urge them into their dances, which they did with rods, beating them lustily on legs and backs. The effect of this heroic treatment was hardly noticeable. A few of the dancers raised their arms and extended them in the air, gesture which marks the beginning of the dance, lifting one leg in unison with the movement.

But there they stood, incapable of further movement. Others stood on both feet taking their punishment steadily. At last the persuaders, exhausted by their efforts, gave up in despair.

One other picture remains fixed in my memory. It is that of King Sisowath, followed by his ministers, descending from the royal box at the close of the fête. He motioned for the little French aviator to approach him, and then, with hands trembling

with emotion, he pinned upon his breast the Grand Cross of Cambodia. Great Queen Bee Flies

Having gone from success to success in Cochinchina, we set out for Tonkin. There the French authorities had prepared a program for us; two exhibitions at Haiphong, a flight from this city to Hanoi, two exhibitions there, followed by a second flight to Langson and the frontier of China. Nom Dim was also to be visited by "La Curieuse."

On a memorable day of fine clear weather, when the blue sky of Tonkin was filled with thousands of kites, fashioned in the most bizarre shapes, "La Curieuse" might have been seen flying toward the east. She looked like a great queen bee, which senses by instinct the approach of night, and flies fast and far toward the distant hive, lest her delicate wings be weighted down with dew. Over rice fields and forests she went until the mountains of Kaakin, majestic, imposing, rose before her.

On the other side of the mountains is the city of Langson, situated in a vast plain, and only a few miles from the Chinese frontier. It was here that the voyage of "La Curieuse" was to end.

A field close to the city had been chosen for the landing ground. A gang of coolies filled the holes dug by the water buffaloes. Then they built a hangar of bamboo poles and covered the roof with palm leaves.

It is 6 o'clock in the evening. A large crowd composed of several hundreds of Europeans and thousands of natives, waits, with impatience, the arrival of the man-kite. I am here, too, and while waiting I have been picturing to myself the groups of wondering natives in the rice fields, in the lonely mountain villages, looking into the sky when they hear the roar of the strange flying thing which is neither bird nor kite. But the moments pass. The sun, already low, slowly disappears, behind the jagged peaks of the Kaakin. I am impatient, then anxious. Frenchmen and the native notables gather around me, all asking the same question:

"When do you think he will arrive?"

"Alas!" I tell them, "it is already very late. He is overdue. He left Hanoi two hours and a half ago."

I search the sky again and listen intently for the familiar sound of the motor. It is to no purpose. The "La Curieuse" does not come. The enthusiasm, the eagerness of the people gives place to restlessness. A murmur of discontent rises on all sides. Night falls and the disappointed crowd dwindles slowly away.

Several hours afterward I received the following telegram:

"Motor trouble. Landed and turned over in rice field. 'La Curieuse' slightly wounded. Come at once to make repairs."

POURPE
I was curious to know what the natives thought of the unfinished journey. Therefore, the next morning, before leaving Langson, I made inquiries of several of them who spoke a little English. The replies I received were about the same in every case.

"Oh!" they would say, "we know very well. Marc Pourpe ride big kite. Coolies pull on string. Coolie very much tired. Very much hot. Let go string. Stop drink tea. Marc Pourpe him fall with big kite in rice field."

This was the opinion of all the natives everywhere. They thought "La Curieuse" was only a very wonderful man-kite which was pulled along at the end of a string by coolies. In some places which we visited they would not be convinced, even though they saw Pourpe's Bleriot flying without any apparent help from the ground. The string was concealed well, but nevertheless they were sure that coolies, as well hidden, were pulling it along.

The Chinese are master kite builders. In one town they made a kite which was an exact model of Pourpe's Bleriot. It would fly beautifully, but it was silent. It didn't sing when it flew, like "La Curieuse." So they tied on a box of bees to simulate the sound of the motor. The bees did their best. They made a fine buzzing noise on the ground, but high in the air the Chinamen couldn't hear them, although they listened very intently. This was a droll incident. The Chinese were jealous of us Europeans. They didn't like to admit that anyone, least of all "foreign devils," could make better kites than theirs. Named "The Eagle."

Several days later the Bleriot, having been repaired, the persevering little aviator started on his voyage a second time. It was a very successful flight, and gained for him the title, "The Eagle of the Kaakin." The natives were forced to admit that he had a mechanical man-kite, and had no need of coolies to pull it along by a string. A few of them still doubted, however.

After Pourpe landed they came to ask my permission to examine the machine. At first they stood gazing at it from a distance. Then, getting a little bolder, they approached cautiously and touched the wings with their fingers. Finally, squatting down on their haunches, they worked themselves under the fuselage, and searched carefully for the mysterious string. Not finding it, they crawled out and stood gazing at "La Curieuse" for a moment. They were up a stump and could only give vent to their wonder and perplexity in their favorite expression, "Tyah!"

The exhibitions at Tonkin over, we left for Annam where, as in all our travels, we astonished and delighted the native population. At Hue, the capital, we met the young king, who decorated both of us. To Marc Pourpe he gave the Kim-Kam, the highest honor of the kingdom. I received the Kim-Tein, called the Golden Sapek. He could not have pleased me better. I am very proud of it, for it is my first medal.

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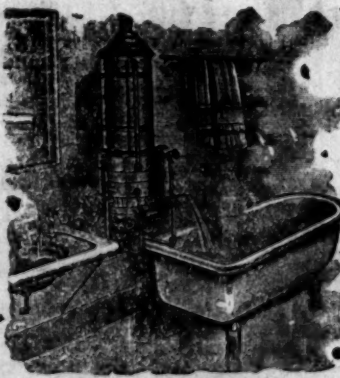
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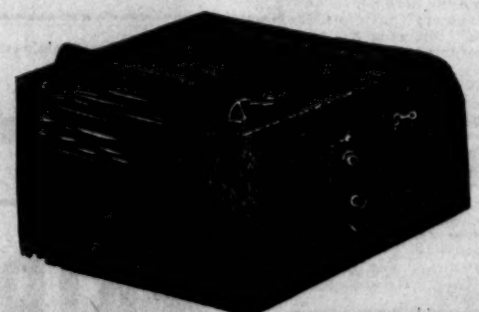
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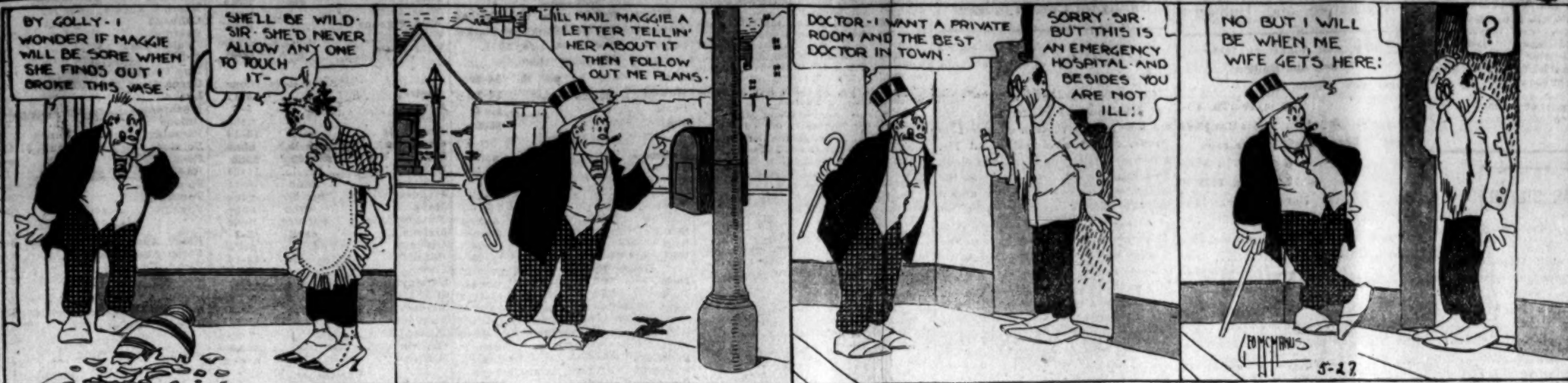
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If Money Will Win The War

By Sam W. Small, Jr.

If money will win the war, the palm of victory may as well be awarded the United States now as later. The money is here and it is all for the war.

Never in the history of the world has such a plentiful stream of gold flowed in and out of a nation's capital as is passing through the United States Treasury each day. The

figures are so great as to challenge belief, but the figures of the Treasury of the United States have never lied, and it is not to be supposed that they have joined the Annals Club at this critical moment of the nation's history.

If the author of the handy manual of useful information discovered by O. Henry in one of his stories were on the job in Washington today he

could string dollar bills from here to the moon, with a loop around saturn, and streamers to blot out the Milky Way to bring home in a picturesque way some of the Treasury's war liens. Sufficient it is to say that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which prints the money and other obligations of the United States Government, has two years' work ahead of it running at full speed, night and day, and every piece of paper backed by the gold and wealth of the strongest government, financially, that has ever existed.

A Quiet Sidelight In Millions

June 15 the income and excess profits taxes under the existing revenue law were due. To make the matter of the payment of taxes easier for the tax collectors and the Treasury Department, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo named a number of banks throughout the country as depositories for these taxes. They were required to notify the Treasury, through the several Federal Reserve Banks, of the amount of tax money on hand and the Treasury, at its will, could make a draft for the amount and cover it into the Treasury.

Without a halt or a hitch this money piled up until the Treasury, on June 14, had to its credit from income and excess profits taxes the tidy sum of \$725,000,000 at the designated banks.

A week later at the close of business it was estimated at the Treasury that the sum had grown to \$800,000,000, with more and more to follow. The big point is that in a week's time the Treasury had been enriched in actual cash by about \$800,000,000 by the payment of income and excess profits taxes, and that in a week the cash returns from such taxes were more than three times as great as in any year in other times, and that without a ripple above that created by the ordinary day's business in war time.

The total of income and excess profits, according to the latest figures of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is \$2,700,000,000 and may run to \$3,000,000,000. All this or so great a percentage as to make it a round figure was paid by June 25. A large amount came to the Treasury through the maturing of tax certificates of indebtedness on that date. This means that the Government anticipated the payment by selling tax certificates, but it also means that the Treasury is just that much richer when the certificates are redeemed.

Acknowledge The Coin

I caught one of the highest Treasury officials in a fascinated study of the balance sheet today. The sheet in front of him looked like a series of scores by innings of baseball games that had run into extra innings.

He turned from his study with a deep sigh and said: "I never would have believed it if I had not seen it with my own eyes. Hundreds of millions of dollars, thousands of millions of dollars, coming in and going out, and all as quiet as a Sunday drink in Washington. And in that connection wouldn't these figures do the heart good in barren spots if figured out in beer money? At least, they would attract more attention than in prosaic dollars and cents."

"We old men of the Treasury have to acknowledge the coin. We've got it. But I want to say right now that none of us ever expected to live to see the day when this flood of money would swirl around us. We were no Noahs. We didn't see it coming. Why, I remember the time when \$50,000,000 in a Government loan almost disrupted the country. Now it is a mere incident in an ordinary day's business."

Banks Stronger In War

Talk of the vast sums that are being handled each day in Washington might give the impression that the country is being drained of its wealth. The banks are the barometers of the country's wealth and confidence.

In hard times the banks suffer, and panicky conditions, where confidence in the Government finances is not well established, bring them to the verge of ruin. Financiers and students of the financial pages know the effect

that war has had upon the banks of the country, but the lay reader may not have given the matter attention. The last National bank statement, just issued by Comptroller of the Currency Williams, as of the last call of May 10, gives some idea of what is happening to the banks of the country.

The reports of condition of all National banks, as of May 10, 1918, show total resources on that date of \$18,249,000,000, an increase over the previous call of March 4, 1918, of \$224,000,000, and an increase as compared with the corresponding call a year ago, May 1, 1917, of \$2,105,000,000.

That shows a pretty healthy condition of Uncle Sam's pocket money, ready for his call, and is a fine message to send across the sea to Bill Kaiser, who is scraping around for his pennies to rattle together, and is working his printing presses overtime to get out flat money and obligations without anything but a war-hog moustache and a tin helmet behind them.

The Manicure Lady

By William F. Kirk

"I seen another parade today, George," said the Manicure Lady. "Honest to goodness, it's getting so a person can't get to work nowadays, with so many things to see on the streets."

"I ain't got no time to look at parades. I gotta tend to business," said the Head Barber. "You lost two customers hanging out around that parade."

"I don't care," said the Manicure Lady. "When a girl is thinking of her native land, George, and them glorious Stars and Stripes which is floating in the heavens above, like it says in the popular songs, a girl ain't likely to be thinking about how she can get a two-bit tip from some guide. I have noticed lately, George, that my notions is changing a lot about life. I used to think it was perfectly grand to be going along and getting by, maybe saving a few pennies now and then, but that's all changed for me. I think more now about this here Land of the Free, and what I can do to help it."

"That part's all right," said the Head Barber, "but you gotta think of your work, too. I'd like to be out watching parades myself, kid, but I've got my work to do, and if I didn't do it I'd have to move. You've been taking it mighty easy lately, I've noticed. You must be figuring on quitting."

"Not voluntary," said the Manicure Lady. "If I go I go by request, and you'll have a swell chance getting another dame like me when I drift out, George. And that ain't no gypsy's warning—it's the cold facts. There ain't many girls would last as long around here as I done, believe me."

"There ain't many girls would get away with the independent stunts you spring around here," declared the Head Barber. "Who do you figure you are—the Queen of Sheebay or a working lady—which?"

"I figure I'm just who and what I am," said the Manicure Lady, "mostly on the job and always polite, which is more than I can say of some others around here. If you ain't got patriotism enough in your heart, George, to stand and watch a band of soldiers go by you belong somewhere else and not in America."

"I got something better to do than watch others going to fight my

battles for me," said the Head Barber.

"Yes, you've got to stay here and fight battles with me!" exclaimed the Manicure Lady. "You make me tired, George! You've got a swelled head ever since that young millionaire gave you the five dollar tip the other day. I didn't think much of his brains when I seen him giving you five, George, believe that! Think of a man in his right senses giving a barber five dollars for a twenty-cent shave! You gotta admit you had your nerve right with you to take it, George!"

"What comes my way I mostly take," said George. "But I bought a lot of Thrift Stamps last week with my tips."

"That's different," admitted the Manicure Lady. "You done all right, then. You done just what I would have did, only tips is things of the past around this corner of the shop—sweet memories that blesses and burns, as it says in the song. But if you bought them Thrift Stamps, George, I'll take back all I said. I wonder if I'll ever get the old trade back? I wish they'd had Thrift Stamps in the golden days of long ago, George, when us girls was making our forty and fifty customers a day. Everybody took the best care of their nails them days, but I guess they need 'em now to scratch up the dough."

Panegyrics On Parliament

The following are some of the congratulatory telegrams received by the new Parliament from the provinces:—From General Chang Ching-yao, Tsuchun of Hunan: "On receipt of a telegram from the Central Government respecting the inauguration of Parliament on the 12th instant, we are glad to note that henceforth there will be a legislative body in our Republic, which is now placed on a permanent and firm foundation. The people of the whole country rejoice, because they are confident that the welfare of the Nation and their interests will be carefully attended to. The Nation is happy, as all the members of the Parliament are men of talent and experience, and have already enjoyed good reputation in the provinces. On behalf of the gentry, merchants, etc., of the whole province, I, Chang Ching-yao, congratulate you on your success."

From General Ni Shih-chung, Tsuchun of Anhui: "There is indescribable joy all over the country on account of the inauguration of Parliament. This is indeed the most critical time of the Nation when everything is in an unsettled state, and the inauguration of Parliament is therefore most opportune. Owing to

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the wisdom and sound counsel of the Members of the Parliament, we have not the least doubt that rapid progress will be made in the administration, and the people of the country will enjoy peace and prosperity. I tender my hearty congratulations to you, when I turn my thoughts to the changes which will be introduced in the North."

From the Tsuchun and Shengchang of Chekiang: "Patriots and heroes have stepped forward to meet the requirements of the time, and they will no doubt be able to effect the salvation of the Nation. They are to win lustres for the Nation, and express the will of the people. Foreign nations will soon be surprised at the changes and reforms introduced by them, and the foundation of the Republic will be laid on a sound and permanent foundation. We rejoice for the Republic, and congratulate the people on their future possibilities."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for the week ended August 18 was 290 tons.

BAR SILVER

London, August 19.—Today's Silver Prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 17:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Quiet.

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Quiet.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, August 19.—Today's Rubber Prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot: 2s. 1 1/2d. Paid.

October to December: 2s. 3 3/4d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Aug. 17:

Spot: 2s. 1 1/2d. Buyers.

October to December: 2s. 3 3/4d. Buyers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

London, August 16:

Spot: 2s. 1 1/2d. Paid.

October to December: 2s. 3 3/4d. Value.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 21, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

4/10=Tls. 4.14

exch. 72.3=Mex.\$5.65

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

115=Tls. 86.96

72.3=Mex. \$119.45

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.55

Shal Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 280

Copper Cash: per tael 1821

Native Interest: .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 48 1/2d.

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 37.35

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.76 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 4/10

London: Demand 4/10 1/2

India: T.T. 32 1/2

Paris: T.T. 60

Paris: Demand 60 1/2

New York: T.T. 11 1/2

New York: Demand 11 1/2

Hongkong: T.T. 70

Japan: T.T. 4 1/2

Batavia: T.T. 22 1/2

Singapore: T.T. 4 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 4/11d.

London: 4 m/s. Cds. 5/-d.

London: 4 m/s. Docy. 5/0 1/2d.

London: 6 m/s. Cds. 5/0 1/2d.

London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/0 1/2d.

Paris: 4 m/s. 68 1/2

New York: 0/d. Docy. 11 1/2

New York: 4 m/s. 119

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,175 = Tls. 100 nom.

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$11.75 nom.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 3.75 @ 4/9 1/2

1 @ 64 1/2

0.79 @ 113 1/2

1 @ 46 1/2

1 @ 15

1 @ —

1 @ 1.20

Francs 7.29

Gold 11

Yen 2.38

Rupees 4.00

Roubles —

Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 21, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official: No business reported.

Unofficial: Shanghai Docks Tls. 138.50 Sept.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

London, August 19.—Today's Cotton Prices were:

Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot: 24.80d.

August: 23.62d.

October: 23.10d.

Shanghai Cotton Market

In their report for week ending August 22, Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows:

China Cotton.—In sympathy with the developments in the New York markets ours have been considerably strong, having advanced about Tls. 1 per picul all round. At the close, however, owing to good rains the situation is somewhat easier and a general desire on the part of speculators to sell has resulted in a withdrawal of orders by buyers, and market has therefore receded to its original position of the early part of this week and closes steady.

American Cotton.—As we expected the American situation has entirely changed to what it was reported to be about 3 weeks ago and instead of a crop of 15 million bales we have now a crop of 11 1/2 millions. With such heavy differences being cable to us, it would be wiser to await further developments; pending decisive news, however, one thing seems quite clear to us and that is the American crop this season cannot be a large one and what with a shortage of labor, fertilizers, and bad weather towards the end of July and the beginning of August, we do not anticipate a crop of over 12 to 12 1/2 million bales. Tone of the market: Firm.

Liverpool: Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellariadis: 30.19d.

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal: 17.68d.

Price of Good Americans last reported: 22.09d.

Tone of market: Firm.

New York Market: Price of Mid American: Oct. 32.45d.

December: 31.85d.

Market: Firm.

Indian Market: Broach, New Crop. Rs. 805 per candy

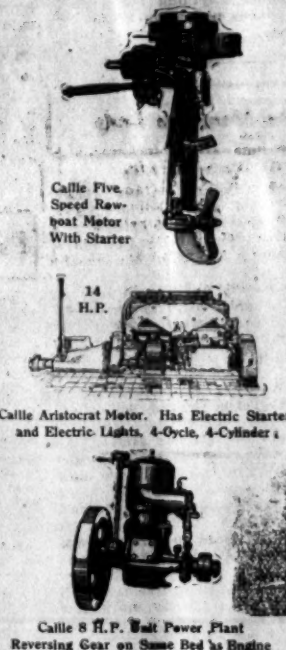
Market: Steady.

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Shipping Items

The L.-C. s.s. Sulwe left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahia left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.-C. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Sicawei Weather Report

20.—The weather conditions are still most unsettled especially in the south. Several whirlwinds of minor importance are disseminated all along the coast and in the south-western districts with the result of intermittent showers at places, continuous thunder during the whole day and very changeable pressure readings.

21.—Rather fine weather. South-east breezes. Barometer rising.

Wednesday, August 20, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar at Centg. mm. 753.00 754.13

Bar. at Centg. inches. 29.65 29.69

Variation for mm. 24h. -1.13 19.47

Variation for mm. 12h. 10.00 10.90

Wind—Direction: WSW NNE

Wind—Kilom per hour: 11 13

Wind—Miles: 6.8 8.1

Temperature—Cen: 23° 24°

Temperature—Fah: 73.6 75.6

Humidity co: 99 96

Nebulosity 5-10 10

Rainfall mm: — 2.2

Rainfall inches: — 0.09

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on August 20, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-30
Mutton	" 16-30
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30
Fish	
Bream	per lb. none
Cod	" 14-16
Mandarin	" 40-50
Mackerel	" 20-25
Pomfret	" 14-16
Salmon	" none
Samol	" none
Sole	" 14-16
Whitebait	" 15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each none
Duck	" 40-70
Eggs	per doz. 15-17
Fowl	per lb. 13-20
Geese	each 60-11.00
Hare	" none
Partridge	" none
Pheasant	" none
Pigeons	" 15-16

Plover	" none	Asparagus	per doz. 20-30
Quail	" none	French Beans	per lb. 6-8
Snipe	" 14-16	Broad Beans	" 6-8
Turkey	per lb. 35-40	Beetroot	per bunch 3-3
Teal	each none	Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Wild Duck	" none	Cabbage	each 4-5
Wild Pigeons	" none	Carrots	" 2-3
Woodcock	" none	Cauliflower	" none
Wild Geese	" none	Celery	per bunch 2-3
Fruit		Egg Plant	per lb. 1-2
Appricots	per lb. none	Green Corn	each 1-2
Bananas	" 5-11	Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Cherries	" none	Mushrooms	per lb. none
Cocoanuts	each 15-18	Onions	" 2-3
Chestnuts	per lb. none	Parasps	per bunch 2-3
Figs	per doz. none	Potatoes	per picul \$1.40-1.60
Grapes	per lb. 15-20	Peas	per lb. none
Lemons	each 10-11	Radishes	per bunch 1-3
Lichees	per lb. none	Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Mangoes	each none	Tomatoes	" 2-3
Melons	per doz. none	Turnips	per bunch 2-3
Oranges	per lb. none	Grain And Flour	
Peaches	" 10-16	Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.50	
Pears	" 5-10	Flour Australian " \$4.50	
Peralimmons	" none	Flour Shanghai " \$2.40	
Peeboes	" none	Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.60	
Plums	" 5-16	Milk	
Pumeloes	" 12-15	Foreign dairies per bottle 30	
Pineapples	" none	Chinese dairies " 17	
Strawberries	" none	Fodder	
Walnuts	" none	Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.65	
Vegetables	" none	Brass " \$1.90	
Artichokes	each none	F. J. W. Melville, Chief Inspector.	

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Programme

for

August 22nd

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"THE INTRIGUE"

Five Parts

"She Took A Chance"

Comedy

"Their Cheap Vacation"

Comedy

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A gripping photoplay of love duplicity and a strange case of mistaken identity

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In which true love amid poverty toils and selfish love amid luxury and millions battle for supremacy.

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Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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Head office: Peking.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking,
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin,
Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok,
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama,
Hankow.

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Capital \$541,000.00
Reserve Fund \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Savings Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.80
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
Tientsin, Kailong, Hankow,
Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang,
Antung, Anking, Changsha,
Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang,
Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang,
Newchwang, Nanking, Fookchow,
Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy,
Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton,
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,
Chefoo, Wusueh, Swatow,
Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum.

Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,
Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,
Changchun, Manila, Shimonoseki,
Dairen, Mukden, Singapore,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,
Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney,
Hongkong, New York, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo,
Kaiyuan, Peking, Tsinanfu,
Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund H.K. \$240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H.K. \$40,000.00

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,379,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.80
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Head Office: Peking.

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Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
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Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang,
Antung, Anking, Changsha,
Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang,
Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang,
Newchwang, Nanking, Fookchow,
Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy,
Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton,
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,
Chefoo, Wusueh, Swatow,
Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

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The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,
Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,
Changchun, Manila, Shimonoseki,
Dairen, Mukden, Singapore,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,
Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney,
Hongkong, New York, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo,
Kaiyuan, Peking, Tsinanfu,
Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus U.S. \$5,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,173,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin,
Hankow, Hongkong, Canton,
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe,
Philippines: Manila, Cebu,
India: Bombay, Calcutta,
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon,
Republic of Colombia: Medellin,
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and fixed deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors

Business and Official Notices

A mass meeting of Americans is called for 4:30 p.m. at the Court room of the United States Court for China, on Friday the 23rd instant, for the purpose of preparing for the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive at Shanghai.

LOST

GODOWN BILLS: Nos. 768 and 804 for 5 packages each of "Chen Chung" (人鍾) No. 16 Cotton Yarn issued by the Shen Sin (申新) Cotton Manufacturing Co. in name of the Yee Sun (義生) Cotton Firm; also two bills Nos. 2029 and 2046 for 2 and 7 packages respectively of No. 20 "Pao Ting" (寶鼎) Cotton Yarn issued by the "Hong Yue" (鴻裕) Cotton Manufacturing Co., in name of Yee Sun.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said bills, as same have been declared null and void and delivery stopped.

This advertisement also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

DAH CHEN COTTON FIRM.
大順紗號
Shanghai, August 22, 1918.

LOST

Bill of Lading No. 2999, ex. s.s. Arabia Maru, voyage No. 1 west, covering 10 packages of Merchandise, marked J. W. in a diamond. If the Bill of Lading is not produced within seven days from date, it will be considered null and void and a duplicate issued by the Steamship Company.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shanghai, August 21st, 1918.

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

American Express Co.

Head Office, New York

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers, on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kind transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office
10 The Bund

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

LOST

Delivery Order, part of B/L No. 16, steamer "Wosang," voyage 402, from Hongkong, May 18th, 1918. Issued by the Indo-China S. N. Co. calling for 2 bundles Wire. A Duplicate Delivery Order has been issued and the public is hereby warned against negotiating the original.

GETZ BROS & CO.
OF THE ORIENT, LTD.

The man worth while is the man with a smile when everything goes dead wrong.

EXPERTS IN SKINS
AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1918—Still Existing.

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y. 382 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!



Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Kase, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17897

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbo, neuralgia and alcohol and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

MILD STEEL ANGLES

Recently arrived—Sizes as follows: 1½", 2", 2½", 3", 3½", 4", 5" and 6" equal angled. Quantities and prices will be given on application.

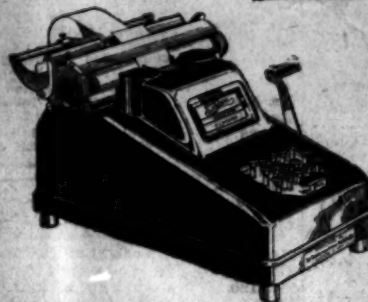
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, etc.

1299 BROADWAY

Tel. N. 1468

Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE



ONLY TEN KEYS
SELF COLUMN FINDER
LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT
EXCLUSIVE CORRECTION FEATURES

The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring. The self-checking device shows an error at once. The Sundstrand is easily the best Adding-Listing Machine on the Market.

Telephone for demonstration

Phone 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone 1778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai



The Stewart

SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3529

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing that the undersigned have obtained the lease of the wharf and godowns known as the Yangtze Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Harbour Section 10, Pootung, and will from this date carry on the business under the title of

The Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf

and beg to solicit the patronage of the shipping public.

THE KAIYOSHA (Company),

Shanghai, 15th August, 1918. 37 Whangpoo Road.

Phone: North 1187.

19017

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Chow Tzu Kong BOOK STORE

REMOVED

From 241a Szechuen Road to

111 SZECHUEN ROAD

19007

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 483.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

British Home, to let from Sept. 1st one cheerful bed-room with bath-room attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, also one front attic room. Table boarder accommodation. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Large sitting room with adjoining bedroom and bath-room and large verandah, comfortably furnished, with or without board, or separate kitchen if desired, in Avenue Joffre, tram-line passing house. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

19024 A. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by Neutral, at present employed. Has good knowledge of cabling, filing and general office routine. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

19047 A. 24

WANTED position in well-established firm by a young man, well versed in shipping, import, export and Customs work. Over 10 years experience. Reply to Box 274, THE CHINA PRESS.

19051 A. 24

BRITISHER: (Penang descendant speaks Shanghai and Mandarin dialects. 10 years' experience in machinery trade, desires position as interpreter or office assistant. At references. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

19141 A. 23

WANTED: Situation by a lady speaking French, Russian, a little English in a family going to America. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

19036

EDUCATIONAL

WELL-educated and highly cultured Russian gentleman, ex-officer, desires to give lessons in Russian. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

19048 A. 24

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, Two or three unfurnished rooms with bath-room and kitchen. Reply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

19152 A. 24

WANTED: Small room with board in Central district by young Britisher. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

19039 A. 22

WANTED: Office and residential flat, five rooms, vicinity Szechuen and Canton Roads. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

19038 A. 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Between 20th September and 31st October for a term of either 2, 4 or 6 weeks, a comfortable Bungalow on the Sorai Beach, Korea. The Beach is easily accessible by public motor car from Sharin Railway Station on the main line. The Bungalow is situated on a cliff 70 feet high and is only 5 minutes walk from the bathing beach. It contains 1 sitting room, 2 bed-rooms, 3 wide verandahs, kitchen, cellar and servants' quarters. It is fully furnished with the exception of blankets, bed linen and cutlery. Excellent bathing, boating and mountain walks. Fresh milk and all foreign provisions are obtainable in the village. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

19046 A. 23

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Tael 60. Apply premises for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18878

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 35 Nanking Road.

18876

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of rooms suitable for offices, to let in Museum Road and Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

19045 A. 27

SPACIOUS GODOWNS on Canton Road and Museum Roads. Ground floor and easily accessible. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

19045 A. 27

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Governess' cart and donkey. Must be in good order. Send terms to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

19042 A. 23

FOR SALE: Motor Car. Buick six cylinder, used six months. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

19031 A. 22

WANTED: High power sporting rifle, medium caliber, Winchester or Marlin preferred, non-automatic. At least 200 cartridges must go with gun. Reply, giving full particulars as to make and model of rifle, caliber, etc., and how many cartridges. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

19024 A. 24

WANTED: 22 caliber long rifle cartridges. Willing to pay good price for same. Any number up to 1,500. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

19024 A. 24

FOR SALE: Oliver typewriter No. 10, practically new and in perfect condition. Price Tls. 110. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

19015 A. 23

FOR SALE: Victoria with Russian horse, in splendid condition. For further particulars apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

18927 A. 23

Better Light Lighter Bills



If Metal lamps are used to replace Carbon lamps, THREE times as much light may be obtained for the same expenditure of electricity.

PRICES OF LAMPS.

Candle Power	Price
16, 25, 32 and 50	Tls. 0.40 each
100	" 0.85 "
200	" 2.50 "

Lamps obtainable at above Prices from

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. No. 2660